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SOUTHEAST ASIA REPORT

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LAOS

'TALK': PRC WORSE UNDER DENG THAN MAO

Vientiane FASASON in Lao 22 Jul 86 p 3

['Talk' Column by Khao Kheo: "China in the Time of Deng"]

[Text] It is common in Chinese history to have groups which lack unity, kill to attain power and engage in lies, distortion, and favoritism. Now, however, especially following the liberation of China in 1949 and the establishment of the People's Republic of China under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, what happened in the history of China has not come to an end. Instead of this happening, with the Chinese people then free to construct their socialist country and make it prosperous according to the desires of the tens of thousands of Chinese heroes who sacrificed their lives in the war against the Japanese fascists, the American imperialists, and the British and French who occupied China for many decades and committed uncounted crimes against the fraternal Chinese people, what has happened is regrettable.

Unfortunately, not long after the beautiful beginning of a new page of Chinese history the Marxist traitor Mao Zedong removed the Chinese Communist Party committee members who were loyal to Marxism and Leninism from the party and then raised the banner of his ideology. This was the true nature of "Mao Zedong Thought" in China. The triumph of this ideology and the Cultural Revolution in the 1960's cost the lives of 10 million Chinese who were the true followers of Marxism-Leninism, and damaged the economy and the standard of living of the Chinese people. Red flags and Mao Zedong's pictures were displayed all over, every person's shirt pocket had to have a red book of ideology, and everyone had to memorize things by heart like parrots. This shows that given the chance Mao would do anything to wipe out his enemies and to promote his influence, as many Chinese dynasties had done in the past.

In Chinese history, whenever a dynasty became weak a new and stronger one would fight for the throne and establish a new dynasty. Mao's case was no different from the past. When Mao was there no longer, the implementation of Maoism ran into difficulties. Therefore, the Deng Xiaoping group, which was stronger, easily gained Mao's throne. After he seized "Ching Nan Hai" there was nothing more urgent for Deng then completely wiping out Mao's following and influence and then opening the door to improved

relations with Western nations in order to begin the so-called "four modernizations."

Deng's important work began in the fall of 1983 and is scheduled to end soon. After the removal process had gone on for some time, the Chinese news media condemned the fact that 400,000 people had been removed from party membership. There is no way to know how many more hundreds of thousands faced such a fate. Meanwhile, Deng Xiaoping has brought approximately 2 million of his own people into the party in 2 years.

However, Deng's followers, both old and new, who are members of the Chinese Communist Party are not at all outstanding. According to Western news sources, of the 42 million members of the Chinese Communist Party 10 percent are illiterate, 75 percent have completed only the elementary education level, and a majority are old people who are in the highest ranks, with only 14 percent of the total number of new members being younger than 30.

The ruin and corruption in politics and in the economy have become an epidemic that has spread throughout Chinese society from the ordinary people to the party leaders and the Chinese government. It came to the point where the Chinese Communist Party newspaper HONG SI assailed the so-called "four epidemics in the Chinese Communist Party," namely a government that favors killing government employees, abuse of power, taking advantage of personal contacts, and greed. Even Mr Hu Yaobang, secretary general of the Chinese Communist Party and the one closest to Dengism, said that "today the Chinese Communist Party is controlled by vulgar and savage tastes instead of political principles."

As usual, the victims are the Chinese people. According to international figures there are as many as 200 million people earning a subsistence livelihood. They have no house to live in and no clothes to wear because their income is less than \$100, averaging only \$35-40 per year.

We cannot see that Deng's period is any better than Mao's, and it is not even certain that Dengism without Deng would be any better than Maoism without Mao.

9884/9190

CSO: 4206/136

LAOS

VIENTIANE CHAIRMAN COMMENTS ON LAO-SRV TREATY ANNIVERSARY

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 19 Jul 86 pp 2, 4

[Text] The eighteenth of July 1986 is the ninth anniversary of the LPDR-SRV treaty on friendship and all-around cooperation signed by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, the respected and beloved secretary general of the LPR Party Central Committee, and Comrade Le Duan, former secretary general of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee.

"I think this treaty is most important in terms of political, economic, and social relations between Laos and Vietnam. It has become a strong foundation in promoting a combat relationship, special solidarity, and all-around cooperation which are already the heritage of the Lao and Vietnamese peoples, helping to make it grow ever stronger and more profound.

With the foundation provided by this treaty, and with the fraternal friendship, special militant solidarity, and all-around cooperation between the two parties and the two governments, the peoples of Laos and Vietnam, the party and administrative committees of Vientiane Capital, and the parties and administrative committees of Hanoi Capital along with cadres, workers of all levels and all work sections, and the people of the two capitals have guided and carried out the project on cooperation with determination, enthusiasm, and high responsibility and with glorious success. They have also played an important part in boosting the fraternal friendship, special solidarity, and all-around cooperation which already exists between the two parties, the two governments, and the peoples of the two fraternal nations. In 1979 the representative of the party committee and the Vientiane Capital administrative committee and the representative of the party committee and the people's committee of Hanoi Capital signed the treaty on economic and social cooperation between Vientiane and Hanoi with a ceremony of deep and abiding friendship. Since 1979 and the second day of signing the treaty on cooperation and of the double ceremony in Vientiane and Hanoi Capitals, I believe the special friendship and cooperation between our two capitals have been growing extensively and without end, especially in 1985, when at the beginning there was only the exchange of delegations, the response to the need for experts, and assistance in the training of technical cadres and workers, in construction, and in the importing and exporting of goods, all from grants to aid that must be paid back. This is to encourage the capability of the two capitals and to

increase their responsibility and driving force, including the economic accountability of each side. It especially helps Vientiane Capital to increase its socialist material and technical bases, technical cadres and workers, and production and national income in order to fulfill economic and social needs and to raise the standard of living of the cadres and people in Vientiane Capital step by step.

Generally speaking, the cooperation in terms of its economic and social aspects has been carried out with glorious success and has been growing steadily. For example, as regard industry and manufacturing, in past years Hanoi Capital has helped Vientiane Capital in reviving old factories and in rebuilding many of them, such as the brick and tile factory in Vientiane Capital which can produce 5 million bricks and 2 million tiles per year. In other aspects there has also been progress in the form of exchanges of experiences, in educational field trips by delegations, experts, and technicians, in vocations, in health care and treatment, and in the standard of living of the cadres and people. In fact, the people of Hanoi have helped us more than we have helped them. The outcome of the cooperation has become a most important and firm foundation for constructing and improving Vientiane Capital, making it into a socialist capital.

In the coming years from 1986 to 1990 the two capitals of Hanoi and Vientiane will emphasize the following areas of mutual cooperation:

1. Constructing projects dealing with more material and technical aspects;
2. Helping one another in technical aspects;
3. Working cooperatively in export-import and goods exchange;
4. Training technical cadres and workers;
5. Exchanging delegations for field trips, vacations, and health care; and
6. Undertaking extensive cooperation in affairs of mutual interest.

All these include cooperation which needs to be paid for and which is aimed at constructing material and technical bases, business cooperation in terms of export-imports and manufacturing for agricultural production, and also cooperation with no payment which is aimed at constructing the socio-cultural base.

On this happy occasion, on behalf of the party committee, the administrative committee, and the cadres, workers, and people of Vientiane Capital, I am very happy to see the friendship, special solidarity, and all-around cooperation between Laos and Vietnam become firm and ever expand. Also, I would like to extend our profound gratitude to the party committee, the people's committee, and the people in Hanoi Capital for their efficient assistance and cooperation with Vientiane Capital in many ways.

It is my wish that the assistance, all-around cooperation, and special solidarity between Vientiane and Hanoi endure forever.

It is my wish that the special solidarity and all-around cooperation between Laos and Vietnam endure forever.

9884/9190

CSO: 4206/136

LAOS

PARTY OFFICIAL VIEWS SAVANNAKHET DISTRICT SECURITY, PRODUCTION

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 5 Jul 86 p 2

[Article: "Champhone District Prior to 2nd General Congress of District Party"]

[Excerpts] Champhone District has 27 cantons, 197 villages and a total population of 100,585, with 2 ethnic groups, lowland Lao and highland Lao.

According to Comrade Thong Souay Longphamith, party chief, in a major statement regarding the national defense and security tasks to our reporter, Champhone District has been considered to be securely under control since 1985 because of strong support from government soldiers and local armed forces who are aware of the security task and who perform their duties highly responsibly.

Agricultural production: This year in spite of experiencing difficulties and threats from natural disasters in some areas, members of agricultural cooperatives have had to transplant rice many times but the ambitious determination of farmers has made this harvest as large as projected, with the average yield for the entire district 2.5 tons per ha on a total rice growing area of 23,147 ha. In addition, the people have become aware of fulfilling their obligations to the country and have sold 4,000 tons of rice, which is 60 percent of the harvest, to the state.

The most outstanding repair work on Route 13 has been done by Champhone District, which is responsible for repairing 20 km. It has a manpower of 9,874 persons who should work 7 days, but good quality repairs were completed in only 3 days.

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CSO: 4206/123

LAOS

XIENG KHOUANG AAA UNIT EXPLOITS AGAINST U.S. AIRCRAFT

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 18 Jul 86 p 2

[Article by S Saipiang: "They Should Carry on Their Heroic Heritage"]

[Excerpts] The AAA BN "M" is the first battalion of the Air Defense Force established in Xieng Khouang Province. Its duty is to be an air defense unit at the Hai Hin battlefield in Xieng Khouang. It also provides support to the infantry unit in this area when attacking enemies. It was the first unit that shot down a modern U.S. aircraft in Indochina. It was honored as a national heroic unit.

During the period of fierce fighting against the U.S. imperialist marauders, when they encroached upon and occupied the liberation zone at that time, the battalion fought bravely. Many times they had to fight against the U.S. marauders day and night in succession with no chance to get off the battlefield, especially at Phou Kout Mountain, Kang Khai, Phang District, Ngam District, Phou Mountain, and Phou Hom Tian Mountain. At that time our AAA combatants all had a lofty spirit of sacrifice in gloriously preserving victory and their liberation zone. They fought against the U.S. marauders fiercely and in a life-and-death manner. When one of them fell, new combatants would bravely step forward. When the first gun was destroyed the second one still sprayed bullets at the modern steel vultures, first one and then tens of them.

Besides competing bravely and persistently against the U.S. aircraft, the cadres and combatants in this battalion also carried 12-mm guns shoulder to shoulder with the infantry unit in persistently attacking the enemies on the ground many times, annihilating and wiping out hundreds of the enemy on the battlefield, and seizing many guns and war vehicles.

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CSO: 4206/136

LAOS

USSR-AIDED POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE DESCRIBED

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 12 Jul 86 p 1

[Article: "Industry Ministry Gives Lao-Soviet Friendship Polytechnic Institute to Education Ministry to Run"]

[Text] The morning of 10 July the Ministry of Industry and Handicrafts signed a release to have the Lao-Soviet Elementary Polytechnic Institute formerly under its responsibility transferred to the administration of the Ministry of Education.

Mr Maisouk Saisompheng, the minister of Industry and Handicrafts, signed for his ministry and Prof Bountiem Phitsamai, minister of Education, signed for his ministry with involved cadres attending the signing.

This institute was built in March 1981 with aid and loans of around 5 million rubles from the USSR in combination with national funding, which amounts at present to 391,556,200 kip.

Construction of this institute is currently 70 percent completed, with 2 dormitories for teachers, which can accommodate 48 families; 1 student dormitory, which can accommodate 120 persons; communal cooking quarters, which have 100 kitchens; 2 training quarters; and 1 medical clinic. The institute is fenced in. The remaining 30 percent of construction is in progress.

Despite the ongoing construction, the Polytechnic Institute was opened for instruction in some basic courses of the 3 year program--electrical engineering and soil and minerals science--starting February 1986, with 208 students and 53 teaching staff.

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LAOS

COFFEE, LUMBER PRODUCTION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH GRD

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 4 Jul 86 p 1

[Article: "Agreement Signed Recording Lao, GRD Cooperation in Coffee and Lumber Production"]

[Text] An agreement for cooperation in coffee and lumber production was signed between the LPDR and GRD the morning of 3 July at the Ministry of Industry, Forestry, Irrigation and Agricultural Cooperatives.

Mr Kham Ouane Boupha and Mr Sitareng, deputy ministers of Agriculture, Forestry, Irrigation and Agricultural Cooperatives, signed the agreement for the Lao side and Prof Dr Borman, deputy minister of the District Managed Industry and Foodstuffs Industry signed for the GRD side in the presence of Mr Inkong Mahavong, Central Party committee member and minister of Agriculture, Forestry, Irrigation and Agricultural Cooperatives, Mr Dieter Jarck, the GDR's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the LPDR, along with other involved high level cadres on both sides.

The agreement stated that both sides will continue cooperation in coffee production and experiments in growing pepper corn and tobacco at Pak Song, Champassak Province. The GRD will provide Laos with aid and a complete set of technical materials for coffee production and a lumber factory.

The GRD delegation returned to their country that same evening after 10 successful visits to Laos.

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LAOS

FOREIGN CURRENCY SALES, FREE MARKET OPERATIONS DISCUSSED

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 3, 4, 5 Jul 86

['Conversation with the Editor' Column: "Can We Say That We Are Independent When We Use Foreign Currency for Selling?"]

[3 Jul 86 p 2]

[Excerpt] [Question] 1. How can a country which claims complete independence be called independent when its state and various stores use foreign currency (baht and dollars) in selling?

2. Why do the party and government permit merchants to exchange foreign currency freely in the markets?

3. Why do the authorities forbid, chase away, and seize the merchandise of the people who live from hand to mouth selling their goods along the roadside? And why don't they set up a place for them to sell their things if the reserved places are not allowed? I think they are patriotic, and that is why they still struggle to live in this land. From Sengmani, Ministry of Trade.

[Answer] We left out one of your questions because we have discussed it many times already. If you have been following VIENTIANE MAI you probably are well aware of the answer to that question. We would like to discuss your other questions as follows.

1. The word independence means free of the control of others. An independent country is one which is not under the control of others. Its government has the right to administer and govern its own country independently, and not to let anyone compel or force it to run after or to follow them. Its government promulgates its own laws independently and they cannot be violated by others. This is a brief discussion concerning the part where the government trades by distributing goods for domestic and foreign currency. The government is independent and this means it exercises its right in an independent manner in order to earn income in foreign currency in accordance with the laws of its own country. It is not at all under the control of another country.

[4 July 86 p 2]

[Text] In the example for our country, our government sets up stores for distributing goods for foreign currency and kip at the same time in order to make it convenient for the people in the country and for foreigners in the country to use goods as they please. It also means we can earn income in foreign currency within the country for purchasing other goods in order to develop our country along with foreign trade, through which we are extensively involved with the world.

2. If you are in the trade section and you do not know about trade work you must be quite ignorant. We also want to tell you that there is no law or order that allows foreign currency to be spent or exchanged recklessly except at specified places, such as stores that sell goods for foreign currency, foreign banks, and places where foreign currency exchange is permitted by the government. Anyone who uses or exchanges foreign currency in a manner inconsistent with government regulations concerning where the exchange and purchase may take place will be considered in violation of law and must be punished according to the law. If you see anyone doing this you should report it to the authorities concerned. In this way the regulations and laws set by the party and government will be successfully carried out.

3. People say that a chicken is beautiful because of its feathers. People look good because of the way they dress. Do you think this is true? If you accept this then you do not have to worry. You should understand that order and beauty occur as a result of actions showing regard for neatness, cleanness, and orderliness. If we are not sanitary, if we have no regulations or rules about how to live or how to adorn our capital with order and beautify it with color, where will the beauty come from? Therefore, the reason the government orders the tearing down of and forbids and restricts activities along public places, houses, roads, ditches, etc. in Vientiane Capital is to keep these places sanitary and to establish order, harmony, cleanliness and beauty in our capital. It is said that people who live together have to know about the order, beauty, and cleanliness set by the party, for example, the announcement forbidding people from littering along the roads, houses, etc., whether it is our house or not. This is to keep conditions in the capital sanitary. Another thing in Vientiane Capital now is that anyone who wants to build a house or office or any kind of construction must go through the city planning section for approval. Why? Because we want our capital to be constructed in a beautiful and orderly fashion.

[5 Jul 86 p 2]

[Text] The same goes for selling. We cannot sell just anything wherever we please with no regard for the law.

We agree with you that it is true that we Lao people all love our country, but what we want to know is, how should a patriot behave and what should he do?

For example, the front of my house is close to a road where many people walk. If I were to let my family or relatives build a hut to sell little things it might bring a good income, and at one time we did earn a good income because many people passed by, but our action would not be proper. Why?

- a. We created a mess in a public place.
- b. We created disorder in a public place.
- c. We blocked traffic.
- d. We made the city ugly, etc.

If we want to do things the right way we must respect the law. For example, if we want to sell things we must do it in the places provided or set up by the government. (Don't say that the government makes no provision. The government does provide, but the people do not follow.) If we want to sell our house we must notify the work section concerned so they can issue a trade license or come check and see that everything is in order first. As we mentioned in No 2 above, anyone who does not respect the law is a violator and must be punished according to the law.

We wish you success in your job. Goodbye.

9884/9190

CSO: 4206/126

LAOS

VIENTIANE CAPITAL NOT YET SELF-SUFFICIENT IN FOOD

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 3 Jul 86 pp 1, 4

[Article: "Duties and Policies for Promoting Agricultural Production in Vientiane Capital"]

[Text] 4 July 86 (KPL)--In order to reach the expected figure of 1.6 million tons of rice production and food supply nationwide in 1986 and especially in Vientiane Capital, where the aim of production is to become self-sufficient in terms of the food supply, a discussion was held on the morning of 30 June by Mr Inkong Mahavong, party Central Committee member and minister of agriculture, forestry, irrigation, and agricultural coops, and Mr Khambou Sounisai, party Central Committee member and chairman of the Vientiane Capital administrative committee, vice ministers, and chiefs of the department committees of the sections concerned in which they set the duties and policies for promoting agricultural production in the seven districts of Vientiane Capital.

Mr Inkong and Mr Khambou assessed the [word omitted] production and distribution areas for agricultural products within Vientiane Capital in past years that need to be improved, and to decrease the supply of goods and products from other localities.

In order for Vientiane Capital to become self-sufficient in terms of the food supply, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Irrigation, and Agricultural Coops will work in cooperation with Vientiane Capital to organize technical cadres who will go to guide various production bases closely and bring such necessary materials as equipment, vehicles, chemical fertilizers, and pesticides to the farmers and agricultural coops in each locality for all-around agricultural production, for example, intensive agriculture, experimental rice fields, dense planting, and the use of improved strains of rice. In order to increase the production capacity to at least 3 tons of rice per hectare, and in order that Vientiane Capital in 1986-87 will become self-sufficient in rice by 50-60 percent of the demand, with the other 40-50 percent of the demand coming from various provinces, the two work sections will soon assign technical cadres to go to production bases with various equipment.

9884/9190
CSO: 4206/126

LAOS

EDITORIAL CITES SHORTCOMINGS IN RAINY SEASON CROP WORK

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 4 Jul 86 pp 1, 3

[Column: "Struggle To Produce in Season To Meet Successfully Projected 1986 Food Supply"]

[Excerpt] Many locations have prepared very well for this rainy season crop, including Champassak Province, which is a model province for its determination to succeed in this year's rainy season rice production. The entire province has enough rice plants for transplanting and 80 percent of its rice field areas have been plowed. And now it is ready for transplanting in time for the rainy season the beginning of this month. For more than a month, Champassak Province has been training 2,500 cadres in every district in technical areas and agricultural cooperatives and concentrating on this year's rainy season rice production. The province has been guiding farmers to grow rice this rainy season following the plan that it has set.

But few other locales are well prepared for this rainy season rice production like Champassak Province. At this date they do not have seedlings yet and the rice fields also are not plowed. Supervision and guidance for rainy season rice production have not been undertaken quickly or seriously. If these locales do not try to change their attitude toward this situation, rice transplanting for this season will be late for sure. There is no guarantee that this rainy season will be free from natural disasters nor that the crop will meet the annual projection.

To increase harvest yields, farmers must have ways to change how they make their living, even when the conditions and the environment in each locale do not permit the appropriate use of advanced agricultural technology, or it is difficult to increase production. Phon Thong District (Champassak Province) provides a lesson: The 1985 rainy season rice crop was 3.2 tons per ha because it followed procedures, worked in time with the seasons and utilized good seedlings appropriate to the area. The people knew how to irrigate, using just enough water to feed the rice plants. They weeded, sprayed insecticides and took care of the rice plants with great care. They transplanted with correct techniques based on the past experience of each village and agricultural cooperative and on their own conditions. And they followed their lessons and technical procedures completely. Meeting seasonal deadlines must be considered important and rice must be transplanted according to the

season. We have quite a few locations that are working outstandingly in wet rice farming with high yields. These experiences must be made known widely.

Those areas that do mud rice farming, especially districts that are important in rice production, have done well in following procedures to increase their rainy season rice crop. The pressing work is to have rice seeds and sow them adequately. After that, farmers must hurry to plow the entire rainy season rice field area in time with the season. Our farmers are used to growing rice during the rainy season. This year, in general, the rain has been a little late; in particular, the sun has been very strong these last few days. In many areas, our farmers do not find it important to take care of dikes for saving water for plowing the soil.

12587/12947

CSO: 4206/123

LAOS

LOUANG PRABANG SECRETARY MOBILIZES YOUTH FOR ROAD REPAIR

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 3 Jul 86 p 2

[Article: "Leading Role of Louang Prabang Youth"]

[Excerpt] A few months ago our reporter had an opportunity to join Vong Phet Sai Keu Ya Chong Toua, head of the provincial party and a Central Party member, for a business trip to the three districts of Oudomsai, Ngoy and Pak Seng. Their trip coincided with an occasion when hill tribe youths were enthusiastically working and repairing Route 13 B from Louang Prabang to Pak Mong in Oudomsai District. They were clearing the brush along the road and some were digging to fill the road bed and pot holes.

The area from the Khok Linh bank across the Nam Ou River at Km 30 to Pak Mong at Km 119 where the road forks to Oudomsai is very dangerous and almost inaccessible. The road does not meet standards; in some places, cars can hardly cross, the surface is full of pot holes and the road curves around mountains and rivers. It is very difficult for the hill tribe people in Louang Prabang Province to travel on it and to transport goods.

Uncle Kham Leuane, chief of the Transport and Post Office Department and in charge of overseeing Route 2, talked to us while he took workers and LPRYU members to work and repair the road. He pointed out to us that restoration of this route is very difficult because of a lack of materials and a shortage of labor. Luckily, however, the province has been encouraging young people and hill tribes in 9 cantons along the road to come and help. If they had not worked, this work would not have been very successful because the work of repairing sections of the road was delegated to local people. As long as 89 km of the road was repaired, for the most part over 10 hard work days. For example, wooden bridges were set up across ditches, dirt dug to fill pot holes and brush cleared along the road. In addition, we also encouraged the young people in every village to collect 766 cubic meters of rocks and pile them up along the road so that it could be paved. 266,499 square meters of roadside was cleared and 8 wooden bridges built.

A lot of people came to restore this road for free and they were enthusiastic. Eighty percent of those who came were young people, which shows the leading role of youth in Louang Prabang Province. They have become the primary force in production, national defense and socialist development. It is appropriate

that young people be the nation's strongest force and the right hand and pupil of the party, as they can overcome all difficult obstacles. Comrade Secretary General Kaysone Phomviharn has stated that we should let the young people be eagles, unafraid of the red storm, and be the legendary heroes of the area.

12587/12947

CSO: 4206/123

LAOS

BRIEFS

VIENTIANE TIMBER WORK--In the first 6 months of this year the timber work done by the Vientiane Capital Tree Felling and State Manufacturing Enterprise was over 10,200 cubic meters, which exceeded the plan by 10.39 percent. [Excerpt] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 21 Jul 86 p 1] 9884/9190

MULTILATERAL AID PROJECT IN VIENTIANE--The irrigation construction in the Phahoi Rural Development Project in the Feung District area of Vientiane Province, which began early this year with aid from the Lao-Quaker Friendship Organization, the FAO, and drug suppression organizations along with some funds from the province, is now 80 percent complete. During this period they successfully built one main channel over 1,000 meters long, 4.28 meters wide, and 1 meter deep and one branch canal over 1,400 meters long, 3.35 meters wide at the top, 0.65 meters wide at the bottom, and 0.90 meters deep. There are 27 steel-reinforced concrete irrigation ditches and buildings along with a water reservoir 180 meters long for slowing down the water current. When it is completed, this project will be able to provide water for 300 hectares of ricefields. The Phahoi settlement is a place for building a new life for 39 Mong families with over 300 people who voluntarily abandoned slash-and-burn highland cultivation to engage in settled production in the low flatland in accordance with the Vientiane Capital rural development plan. [Excerpts] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 21 Jul 86 pp 1, 3] 9884/9190

VIENTIANE-HAI HUNG COOPERATION--Mutual assistance between the twin provinces of Vientiane and Hai Hung of the SRV has been making progress in the cultural and economic areas. In the past Hai Hung Province helped Vientiane Province in the survey of 5,000 hectares for the plan to construct the Nam Cheng irrigation project, in the construction of a sugar production plant with a production of 300 tons per year which is 90 percent complete, and in the construction of a lumber-manufacturing plant with a yearly production of 3,000 cubic meters which is now 95 percent complete. Hai Hung Province will also help in the construction of an agricultural seed production center and will send more technical cadres to help out. In terms of cultural affairs the two provinces have increased their mutual cooperation and have exchanged experiences, particularly in education, sports, news information, art and literature, etc., with the spirit of promoting the special militant solidarity and all-around cooperation between Laos and Vietnam in general and between the twin provinces of Vientiane and Hai Hung in particular. [Text] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 22 Jul 86 p 1] 9884/9190

FAO AID--According to an FAO news source, on the occasion of the FAO meeting for the Asia and Pacific region which was held in Rome, Italy, this organization accepted two assistance projects for Laos valued at \$230,000. The first project is an emergency aid project to provide agricultural materials and small agricultural tools valued at \$69,000 for Oudomsai Province, which was affected by floods in August 1985. The FAO representative in Laos will carry out the project with the cooperation of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Irrigation, and Agricultural Coops and the authorities in Oudomsai Province. The second project is the "improvement of the agricultural production of agricultural coop members' families and farmers," which is valued at \$161,000. Mr (Edok Sa-Ouma), general director of the FAO, has already given approval for the FAO work to proceed. [Text] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 22 July 86 p 1] 9884/9190

PREPARATION FOR OVERSEAS STUDY--The school that prepares Lao students to study overseas accepts students from ministries and various work sections and those who have graduated from nonvocational schools throughout the nation for training so they can be sent to continue their specialized-task studies abroad, for example, in the USSR, the GDR, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic (CSSR), Vietnam, and other socialist countries, which provide education aid to Laos. Of the 243 students 58 are women; there are 212 cadres, of whom 14 are women, and there are 132 nonvocational students, of whom 44 are women. They have been training for 6 full months in basic subjects such as mathematics, materials, chemistry, biology, politics, and foreign languages. Many of them have gotten excellent grades in the test given after the learning period, which can be calculated as 19.83 percent. In Russian 44.3 percent of the students got a good grade and 12.57 got a poor grade; in Czech 23.80 percent of the students got a good 23.80 got a poor grade; and in German 40.81 percent of the students got a good and 18.36 got a poor grade. In terms of culture and politics 75.21 percent of the students got good grades and 24.74 percent got medium grades, with no poor students. In the 1984-85 academic year the school had a total of 239 students who came for training. [Text] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 22 Jul 86 p 1] 9884/9190

VIENTIANE PROVINCE BANK DEPOSITS, IMPROVEMENTS--To the present, the Vientiane Province branch of the State Bank has made new improvements in its investment, management and services. During the first 5 months of the year, the State Bank received 2,143,000 kip in saving deposits and 100,000 kip for lottery sales. Along with that, the bank has provided millions of kips in loans to cooperative stores, credit cooperatives, agricultural cooperatives and various enterprises around the province. The Vientiane Province branch is currently operating under a new economic system in which each branch must be self-sufficient and is cut off from loans from the central bank. This kind of management has made banking services better and faster and the bank has a cash flow for promoting the expansion of production. [Text] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 4 Jul 86 pp 1, 3] 12587/12947

LOUANG NAMTHA DISTRICT LPRP MEMBERSHIP, CONGRESS--The 4th General Congress of the Namtha District Party of Louang Namtha Province was adjourned after a successful 3 day conference. Sixty-eight regular party representatives representing 100 party members around the district attended the congress. The head of the district party gave a report at the congress and pointed out special facts: the strategic location of Namtha District, which is on the front line in the northern part of our country; that the people of Namtha District have been performing the two strategic duties, displaying their bravery in maintaining peace and order in their towns and villages without being seduced by enemy propaganda and infiltration; and that they have struggled to build their homeland and raise their standard of living. [Excerpt] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 4 Jul 86 p 1] 12587/12947

VIENTIANE COFFEE PROCESSING--Since early January 1986, 27 cadres, workers, and government employees in the powdered-coffee producing plant have all emulated each other in active production. During this time they were able to produce 2,413 kg of No 1 coffee, 483 kg of No 2 coffee, and 133 bottles of coffee liqueur. Production is valued at 1,461,467,50 kip. They also distributed a total of 2,059,921 kip worth of products. [Excerpts] [Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 3 Jul 86 p 1] 9884/9190

WOOD PROCESSING--The cadres and workers in the Pasasisomseun state sawmill (Kao Leo, which is under the wood-manufacturing company of Vientiane Capital) have been actively carrying out their duty. After the first 6 months of 1986 they were able to produce a total of 1,468,907 cubic meters of lumber, including 176,368 cubic meters of hardwood, 586,368 cubic meters of softwood, and 716,171 cubic meters of mixed wood. This production exceeds that for the first 6-month plan by 46.79 percent. They also took in a total of 3,232,564 cubic meters of wood for production, including 408,258 cubic meters of hardwood, 1,563,807 cubic meters of mixed wood, and 1,253,799 cubic meters of softwood. In conclusion, they obtained a 73.23 percent income over the expected plan. [Excerpts] [Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 4 Jul 86 pp 1, 4] 9884/9190

STORE SALES, PROFITS--From the beginning of this year to the end of June, the cadres and workers in the government employees' store in Hatsaifong District, Vientiane Capital, were able to sell a total of 7,608,162 kip of industrial and manufactured goods and consumer goods and gained a profit of 842,346.19 kip. All together this store has seven cadres, of which two are women. It has been in operation since 1985. [Excerpts] [Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 5 Jul 86 p 1] 9884/9190

VIENTIANE FACTORY PRODUCTION--Throughout the first 6 months of 1986 the cadres, workers, and government employees in the electric-wire and plastic-bag production plant under the Ministry of Industry and Handicrafts all carried out their specialized tasks attentively and enthusiastically. During this period they were able to produce 196,415 meters of electric wire, 648 electric meters of all sizes, 1,991 kg of plastic straws, 7,326 kg of plastic water pipes, 3,942.7 kg of plastic sheeting, and 8,775 kg of straw rope. This production is valued at a total of 44,469,798.4 kip and exceeded the figure for the first 6-month plan by 8.6 percent. [Excerpts] [Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 5 Jul 86 pp 1, 4] 9884/9190

MALAYSIA

MCA, GERAKAN URGED TO PRESSURE CABINET TO CHANGE POLICIES

Selangor SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA in Chinese 7 Aug 86 p 3

[Excerpts] As the people are dissatisfied with government policies, which led to the victory of the Democratic Action Party [DAP] in the general election, DAP Secretary General Lim Kit Siang believes that the Malaysian People's Movement [GERAKAN] and the Malaysian Chinese Association [MCA] should utilize this opportunity and jointly pressure the cabinet and the National Front to change their policies.

He said now is the best time for the two National Front member parties to join forces.

Lim said that the reason for DAP's victory in the election is that the people want the National Front government and Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir to respect the people's aspirations, to guarantee their equal status and rights and to make them first class citizens.

"MCA and GERAKAN leaders contend that the results of the general election will weaken the Chinese influence in the cabinet. Lim Keng Yaik also says that 5 years from now the Chinese will regret their erroneous decision today," Lim said.

However, Lim, who is an MP, added: "For the moment these leaders are concerned about their appointment to become cabinet members."

He added that MCA and GERAKAN leaders should not revel in how many of them can become cabinet members, but should be concerned with the significance of the general election, because the Chinese people have expressed their aspirations for an overhaul of state policies.

Lim, who won election as parliamentary and state assembly member in Penang, expressed hope that MCA and GERAKAN leaders would convey the Chinese aspirations to Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir, in line with the democratic spirit.

He said that if the National Front is not prepared to make a self-examination or to reform state policies, it will be meaningless for the MCA and GERAKAN to remain in the National Front coalition.

Speaking about the remarks by Trade and Industry Minister Tengku Razaleigh, in which he claimed that MCA's poor showing in the election was caused by DAP's incitement of racial feelings, Lim hoped that MCA and GERAKAN would tell Razaleigh that "he was mistaken."

Lim reiterated that for the sake of Chinese society, the MCA and GERAKAN should tell the UMNO and Prime Minister Mahathir to uphold justice.

He added that if MCA and GERAKAN refuse to do this, it would be tantamount to helping UMNO leaders, and they would become enemies of the people.

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CSO: 4205/25

MALAYSIA

RAZALEIGH COMMENTS ON MCA'S POOR SHOWING

Selangor SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA in Chinese 6 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] Tengku Tan Sri Razaleigh Hamzah, minister of trade and industry, said today that the poor showing of the Malaysian Chinese Association [MCA] in the general election was because the Democratic Action Party [DAP] utilized racial problems to incite public feelings.

He did not believe that MCA's poor results were due to the dissatisfaction of the Chinese people with the party. He held that Koh Tsu Koon's defeat was attributed to the fact that although Mr Koh is Chinese, yet Tan Kit Siang is more "Chinese" than the Chinese in general.

Razaleigh said that if the Chinese were not satisfied with the MCA in the election, then we can say that the Malays had the same feeling of dissatisfaction.

"For instance, in Kelantan the Islamic Party [PAS] did not play up the issue of the United Malays National Organization [UMNO] selling the Malays, but rather capitalized on the issue of founding an Islamic state. However, we explained to the people that we had not made such preparations, and the public accepted our explanation."

Razaleigh said MCA's poor showing in the election was mainly because the DAP capitalized on racial problems, which successfully diverted the direction of the Chinese people.

He maintained that the Chinese are not racist, but they have been misled by this issue. Generally speaking, people are reasonable, but they tend to get panicky when challenged.

Tengku Razaleigh disclosed that before votes were cast in the general election, what the UMNO feared most was not PAS's threats, but rather internal dissension within the party.

He said that 36 hours before the voting, the UMNO was worried that a partisan fight might arise out of the problem of designation of candidates. Thanks to the combined efforts of Gafar Baba and himself, the problem was eventually solved.

Razaleigh believes, however, that the PAS will try to stage a comeback. The National Front should strengthen its development and consolidate its unity to prevent PAS infiltration.

He said that our government has always tried to maintain an image of moderation and to look after the well-being of the people. But, this does not mean that the people will support the government 100 percent. As far as the government is concerned, it can only try its best to bring good to all levels of society.

Razaleigh believes that extremism has no place in our country, and that no rational people will accept this concept. This country still belongs to the Malaysians.

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CSO: 4205/25

MALAYSIA

LIM KENG YAIK ON GERAKAN'S LOSS

Selangor SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA in Chinese 5 Aug 86 p 3

[Text] Datuk Lim Keng Yaik, president of the Malaysian People's Movement [GERAKAN], put the blame for his party's disappointing results in the general election to winds blown by opposition parties all over the country.

He said that this trend will lead to the Chinese being hurt in the long run.

"The whittling of the right to represent ethnic Chinese people will affect deliberations on economic policies in the future, especially after the year 1990," he said.

Datuk Lim was disappointed by the results of his party garnered in the general election. Campaigning for 9 parliamentary and 32 state assembly seats, GERAKAN managed to win only 5 national seats and 13 state assembly seats, including 9 seats in Penang.

In the previous general election, his party had run for 7 parliamentary and 18 state assembly seats, and had won 5 and 15 seats, respectively.

"I am personally disappointed by our performance this time around, although on the whole we didn't do too bad," Datuk Lim added.

He said that the central committee of his party will analyze the causes for the poor showing, which will be completed within one week.

He believes that one of the causes was the voters' dissatisfaction with certain government policies.

Asked about the service record of some GERAKAN members of Parliament, particularly whether the record of Datuk Chen Wing Sum was an incriminating cause for the party's setback, Datuk Lim Keng Yaik declined to comment.

However, he added that even if Mr Chen's record has an impact at all, it merely affected several hundreds of votes.

He indicated that in urban electoral districts where ethnic Chinese voters congregate, the winds of opposition blew vigorously, but he accepted the decision of the people.

Datuk Lim added: "We will keep on fighting, and we shall see what the opposition parties can do."

MALAYSIA

MCA STATEMENT ON ELECTION RESULTS

Selangor SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA in Chinese 5 Aug 86 p 2

[Text] Tan Koon Swan, president of the Malaysian Chinese Association [MCA], indicated that although his party was disappointed by the results of the general election, he pledged that the MCA will continue to serve the country and Chinese society.

He said that MCA's setback was temporary in nature.

In a public statement issued today, Mr Tan said:

"Although we are disappointed by our party's performance in the general election, we are pleased with the decisive mandate accorded the National Front by the people. In this connection, we predict that our country will have a strong and stable government, which will guarantee national stability and harmony, and restore the confidence of the people.

"As regards MCA, for a long time we anticipated that the present general election would be a hard-fought battle. Anti-status quo sentiments were running high in all urban electoral districts where MCA candidates were campaigning. Going out to battle under such trying conditions, it is quite a consolation that we managed to achieve what we did.

"While we knew in advance that the result of our party's candidates in Perak state would be far from ideal, we were most disappointed with the poor record of our candidates in Penang. In particular, we felt hurt that our two outstanding and energetic candidates, namely, Datuk Senator Kee Yong Wee and Lee Yung Shu [phonetic], also failed to get elected.

"We will make a self-examination on our party's results in the election and conduct an all-round analysis and assessment of our performance and strategy.

"It is to be hoped that our setback is only temporary. We pledge to carry on serving our country and Chinese society. We will not leave something unfinished; on the contrary, we will redouble our efforts to strengthen our work in the coming five years in order to safeguard the rights and interests of the Chinese community."

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MALAYSIA

COMMENTARY VIEWS ELECTION RESULTS

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 6 Aug 86 p 2

[Commentary]

[Text] The dust of general election has settled down, and the hullabaloo of electioneering during the past 10 days is no more. The candidates, whether winners or losers, have accepted the verdict of the people and the facts. Whether these choices are wise or stupid, we should not complain.

Of course, the opposition parties' threat that they would break the National Front's two-thirds majority in Parliament has not materialized. In fact, the National Front firmly won four-fifths of the contested parliamentary seats, which may be attributed to the fact that the opposition parties are seemingly in harmony but actually they are at variance. These parties must have learned that it is not easy to shake the well-entrenched National Front.

Even so, this doesn't mean that the majority of the people accept the Front's policies or trust the government which it represents. As a matter of fact, judging by the percentage of votes the candidates received, it was not a handsome victory for the National Front. Let us leave aside for the moment the gains or losses of some major member parties of the National Front, such as the Malaysian Chinese Association, the Malaysian People's Movement and the United People's Party, but rather let's talk about the United Malays National Organization's results. This UMNO put up candidates for 86 parliamentary seats, and won 83 of them; also, it sent out candidates to run for 244 state assembly seats, winning 229 of them. These results may be termed brilliant, but they were practically all hard-won battles, especially in Trengganu, Kelantan and Pahang on the Eastern Sea coast, plus some other regions. The difference in votes cast was merely a matter of hundreds, unlike in the previous general election.

This minute difference in ballots took place mainly in ethnic-Chinese electoral districts. Of course, this was due to the fact that the Chinese voters could not accept the policy of Islamic Party (PAS) for founding an Islamic state. But, at the same time, it was because the Malays were not happy with the National Front's policies and its records and deviations. Consequently, it would be a big mistake if Mahathir consider the two-thirds

majority votes garnered by the National Front as a reflection of the people's trust in government policies. Five years from today, he may be faced with a more difficult opposition.

Naturally, after the election results were announced, Mahathir became the happiest decision maker, although he was disappointed with the performances of his partners, the Malayasian Chinese Association and the Malaysian People's Movement. After being involved in the most serious infighting all these years, and fiercely challenged by the Islamic party, Mahathir's party, the UMNO, has fought its way out of a heavy encirclement. This is definitely a victory for Mahathir's strategy, a reflection of his uncanny way in uniting the Malays; at the same time, it indicated that Mahathir's opponents, in facing their challenges, could not get rid of their personal, selfish interests. That's perhaps the reason why the UMNO has become stronger and stronger after experiencing countless vicissitudes all these years.

Therefore, Mahathir is rightfully proud and delighted. Although his partners failed, there is no reason for him not to feel light-hearted. He is happy.

In this election, the most distressing and disappointing thing is the MCA, of course. But it would be a blunder if this party should blame ethnic-Chinese voters for its own defeat. What it should do is to undergo a serious self-examination. If, in the future, the Chinese lose more of their rights and interests because they chose other parties instead of MCA in this election, rationalization will not serve any purpose to this party.

The political awareness of voters in this country has generally been enhanced since our independence. They have the ability to discern right from wrong, to analyze trends and developments and to know clearly which leaders are doers and which are talkers. We can no longer hoodwink this young and reasoning generation.

Merchants may become rich by cheating, by passing off the sham as the genuine, but a political deceit must be paid for at a high price. Only an irresponsible social and political worker would casually blame voters' choice for loss of their rights and interests in the future.

The voters clearly understand what an opposition party can or cannot do. Therefore, it would be political myopia for political workers to regard voters, especially of the younger generation, as stupid fools.

All these years, the voters have been coolly watching MCA's development and transformation and movement. They have also given MCA criticisms, opportunities and breakthroughs. But, in turn, this party has brought disappointment and distress to these voters, and so they could not help making a painful choice against the party.

We do not mean to negate those political workers who did a lot to us in the past but who lost in this election. The voters would not repudiate him,

for the sake of the greater good. The political decision of a political worker is of the utmost importance.

It has turned out that the record of the Democratic Action Party [DAP] in this election was the most splendid, the best so far. This was because Lim Kit Siang was adept at capitalizing on the opportune moment, in spite of the unprecedented pressures and heavy responsibilities facing him. He bragged that he would lead the Tanjung voters to bring along the Penang inhabitants and even the entire Malaysian people for a reform. Now the voters have given him a chance, power and a breakthrough and strength to his opposition party. The people are waiting for his performance in the coming 5 years. We shall see whether he can repeat MCA's breakthrough which was spurred on by Lee San Choon in 1982.

Water can float a boat, but it can also cause the boat to capsize. Voters can offer opportunities, of course, but they can also pull someone down, because history is the best witness.

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CSO: 4205/25

MALAYSIA

KIT SIANG URGES SWEEP AGAINST ILLEGAL INDONESIAN IMMIGRANTS

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 19 Jul 86 p 3

[Text] Lim Kit Siang urged the National Front government to launch a two-week-long mopping-up operation against illegal Indonesian immigrants, to be held prior to the holding of the general election. Mr Lim was deeply concerned over the wild-running robberies committed by the Indonesians in many regions, the latest one taking place at a village in Sungei Mono [phonetic] yesterday, in which one person was killed and two others were injured.

Lodging his criticism through the press, Mr Lim maintained that the government should mobilize the military and police, and call on the people to mop up illegal Indonesian immigrants for 2 weeks before election day in order to safeguard the property and lives of innocent people and to have the general election proceedings run smoothly.

Mr Lim vehemently criticized the crimes by Indonesian burglars and murderers, adding that all these is because the National Front government has been too lenient and the Malaysian Chinese Association failed to take a firm stand in opposing the problem of illegal Indonesian immigrants in the past decade. The government should be totally responsible for the present situation where law-abiding citizens have continually fallen prey to this lawlessness.

Mr Lim pointed out that as general election day was fast approaching, National Front leaders became conscious about how to curb the Indonesian illegals, but this kind of "empty talk" has been going on for 10 years without any concrete action. By now there are no less than 1.5 million illegal Indonesian immigrants roaming about in our country, committing arson, burglaries, murders and rapes at will, as if Malaysia were their paradise to commit crimes.

In his capacity as secretary general of the Democratic Action Party [DAP], Mr Lim indicated that since the influx of large numbers of Indonesian illegals is the doing of the National Front government, the latter should be held responsible for all losses of lives and property suffered by the people and for paying them appropriate compensations.

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CSO: 4205/24

MALAYSIA

CHINA BUYS 100,000 TONS OF MALAYSIAN RUBBER

Selangor SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA in Chinese 11 Jul 86 p 3

[Text] This year China will buy 100,000 tons of Malaysian rubber valued at M\$200 million, Zheng Dunxun, leader of the China Rubber Trade Delegation, divulged today.

He said that at the present moment already 27,000 tons of natural rubber has been shipped to China through the Malaysian Rubber Exchange and Licensing Board.

This morning Mr Zheng and members of his delegation visited the Port Swettenham Office and exchanged views on the problem of harbor services with Datuk Chen Wing Sum, director of the port office, and Mr Hahill, general manager.

Later the visitors toured the port's deep-water harbor and its rubber warehouses. It so happened that at the time two Chinese freighters were unloading cargoes at the northern part of the harbor. They boarded one of the ships, the He Tian, where they were warmly welcomed by Zhao Yunggao, the ship's captain.

In a meeting with newspaper reporters, Zheng Dunxun said that the main purpose of the delegation's visit to Malaysia is to discuss the expansion of rubber trade between the two countries.

Mr Zheng is general manager of China's Chemical Industry Import-Export Corporation.

He said that China imports about 200,000 tons of natural rubber every year to be manufactured into consumer goods for domestic consumption.

On the other hand, a spokesman for the Malaysian Rubber Exchange and Licensing Board said that negotiations have been held with the Chinese delegation about the possibility of buying more natural rubber from Malaysia.

He added that Malaysia exports 7,000 to 9,000 tons of rubber to China every month.

He expressed hope that China will buy more Malaysian rubber next year.

9300/12859
CSO: 4205/24

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

VIETNAM

SUGAR BLACK MARKETEEER ARRESTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Jul 86 p 2

[Letters From Readers column: "Resolutely Oppose Speculation and Black Marketing"]

[Text] The public security police of Dong Xuan Subward (Hoan Kiem Ward, Hanoi), with the assistance of the people, recently caught Than Van Ninh, 46 years old, of Minh Duc Village, Viet Yen District, Ha Bac Province, in the act of selling on the black market nearly 30 kilos of synthetic sugar.

Ninh used many schemes to smuggle that sugar and hide it in the attic of a house on Hang Ruoi Street, Hang Ma Subward, and was preparing to take it to Ho Chi Minh City. In addition to that synthetic sugar, Ninh had a large quantity of shredded tobacco to serve as camouflage. His scheme was to put the synthetic sugar into the bottom of backpacks and pack it tightly with tobacco. If he were caught he intended to request that the three backpacks of tobacco be weighed so that he could pay taxes on them. He used counterfeit army documents to travel free, or by buying a ticket, on a military train "for safety's sake." With those schemes, Ninh was able to smuggle three shipments of synthetic sugar to sell in the south.

We applaud the public security police of Hoan Kiem Ward, who are participating in a resolute struggle against speculation and black marketing. The people of all subwards and wards are coordinating closely with the pure, strong public security forces and are certain to deservingly punish people who earn their livings illegally.

Minh Thuy
(Hanoi)

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CSO: 4209/745

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

VIETNAM

BRIEFS

EXTORTION SCHEME UNCOVERED--Recently, crooks impersonating customs cadres or state employees went to certain families residing in the city and having relatives abroad and falsely represented that those families were about to receive boxes of goods sent from foreign countries. They collected money and handed to each family an appointment slip to be presented to the city customs service to pick up a notice of delivery. The city customs service has recently issued a circular informing those concerned that the customs service does not dispatch any cadre or worker to each family to announce the reception of goods from their relatives abroad. The issuance of notices of delivery is the responsibility of delivery stations which affix their signatures and seals on each notice. The city customs service requests that citizens who have relatives abroad be extremely cautious when contacted by those crooks and report any extortion attempt to an authorized agency for prosecution. [Text] [Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 27 Jun 86 p 4] 9458/12913

CSO: 4209/774

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

VIETNAM

PARTY, GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES IN VARIOUS PRECINCTS REPORTED

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 27 Jun 86 pp 1, 4

[Article by V.K., H.B., and S.H.: "Fourth Precinct Carried out a Series of Urgent Tasks After the Last Phase of Self-criticism and Criticism; 8th Precinct Police Made the Self-criticism of the Police Command Before Representatives of Basic Units a Standard Operating Procedure; 3d Precinct Cultural and Sports Bureau Curtailed Meeting Time, Disciplined Party Members Charged with Dereliction of Duty and Causing Loss of Socialist Properties"]

[Text] After the last phase of self-criticism and criticism, the 4th Precinct CPV committee has decided to carry out a series of urgent tasks aimed at assisting in the livelihood of school teachers and indigent citizens, encouraging the people to participate in production in accordance with Decision No 34 of the city people's committee, directing the commerce sector to supply more construction materials for the repair of roof leaks and other house repairs, improving work, and reducing cumbersome administrative procedures.

The precinct also decided to earmark 30 percent of the welfare funds of the production and commerce sectors (amounting to approximately 500,000 dong) for a special allowance to 1,787 teachers in the entire precinct.

The precinct CPV committee is finalizing a directive to subwards asking them to limit the requests for contributions from the people for any unreasonable purpose. The committee instructed subwards that they cannot force the people to contribute to the socialist labor fund prior to its acknowledging applications for work. To avoid a troublesome attitude and procedures for the people, receptionists at the precinct CPV committee, at the people's committees of the precinct and subwards and at police units, were instructed to improve their working methods, to make sure that the people do not have to come to their offices too many times, and to show a courteous and attentive attitude when dealing with citizens. The precinct CPV committee also directed that processing time for grievances, complaints, household registration, vital statistics, production registration, and real estate transactions be reduced to the minimum. Deletions and additions to the number of persons in households should not take as long as 10 days as was done previously, and special cases must be handled immediately. Production licenses that took as much as 3 to 4 months can be issued now in 1 week. Due to the expediting of administrative procedures, 39 households in the 4th Precinct which had been

issued licenses have now started production, and 101 others are applying for a production license in accordance with Decision No 34. In past years, because of a lack of close association with basic units, the CPV committee and the police command of the 8th Precinct were unable to solve, in a timely manner, problems arising at the grassroots level in combat, in the protection of political security and order, and in caring for the people's livelihood. In trying to overcome those problems, the precinct police command assigned each comrade a cluster of inter-subwards plus some other sections and groups. Each month, the comrade in charge must work at least a half-day with a basic unit and must solve, in a timely manner, problems posed by the latter. The precinct CPV committee and the police command must hold daily meetings to give the order of the day to the subward police commands and to sectors and groups. On every Thursday of the last week of the month, the precinct CPV committee and the police command conduct a self-criticism session before representatives of subordinate units and listen to the criticism of the latter.

The precinct CPV committee and the police command instituted a set of procedures for the use of official vehicles, putting an end to their abuse for personal business. A comrade who had been charged with a similar instance of abuse had to return the vehicle to the state. For the better management of cadres and troopers, and in parallel with a permanent monitoring and to inspect the study and execution of Uncle Ho's teachings, since the start of July, all unmarried cadres and troopers had to eat their meals and stay at their units' quarters. With regard to certain shortcomings of the precinct police's rear-support section that had been exposed by unit representatives, such as the non-observance of defined standards in personnel administration for cadres and troopers and the questionable distribution of uniforms and fuel, the police command assigned a comrade to clarify the matters.

The precinct CPV committee and the police command have also improved procedures for receiving the people at their agencies (meetings to this effect take place on Saturday mornings). The monthly reception calendar is established at the beginning of the month by commanding cadres. The precinct police command also instructed its administrative management group to take over matters pertaining to social order, and its communications group to recommend measures to simplify procedures and reduce paperwork in household registration, in buying, selling, and transferring vehicle ownership. All the above tasks must be completed and immediately reported to the people the month of June.

The 3d Precinct cultural and sports bureau was selected as the precinct's focal point of activity. Many suggestions have been made by the people in the sector pertaining to party organization and development, and improvements in the livelihood and work procedures.

At criticism meetings, representatives from the masses pointed out many shortcomings, especially the slowness in cadre training and planning and in party and youth union development. An instance of this deficiency was found at the youth union branch of the cultural hall, where many active citizens were not provided required training, and enrolled as they should, while others, accepted as union members, did not meet the standards. Another case occurred at the precinct bookstore where a lingering depletion of socialist properties

has not been dealt with in a resolute manner. The chief of the cultural and sports bureau and his deputy were unable to establish good communication with the citizens because of their wishy-washy style. Work conditions and the livelihood of workers and employees in the sector were not heeded, adversely affecting the sector's efficiency.

Welcoming the constructive suggestions, the party chapter and the leadership of the 3d Precinct cultural and sports sector have taken concrete measures to overcome and correct their weaknesses and deficiencies. As a first step, the bureau reviewed and rearranged the work calendar of each subordinate unit for each quarter, each month, and each week and saw to it that the work was closely monitored. The number of four meetings in a month to give order of the day was reduced to two. Corrective measures have been taken at the precinct bookstore where management measures were strengthened, and the staff was reshuffled. The comrade in charge of the bookstore was internally given an official reprimand by the CPV committee, and an increase in welfare benefits was granted to employees.

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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

VIETNAM

MORE READERS OFFER IDEAS FOR FORTHCOMING PARTY CONGRESS

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 6 Aug 86 p 1

[Contributing Ideas to Party Congress column]

[Text] Investing Effectively in Capital Construction

Our country is building the socialist economy under the conditions of the material base remaining poor, science and technology being backward, and unemployed laborers being quite numerous compared to many developed countries in the world. So the question is what we should concentrate on building so as both to provide laborers with jobs and to produce goods for society in order to satisfy our consumption and export needs, to gradually accumulate capital, and to improve the material and cultural living conditions of our working people.

Resolutions 6, 7, and 8 of the CPV Central Committee have admitted that our investment in capital construction in the past years was scattered, brought about slow economic results, and had poor effects on stepping up production. So what projects should we concentrate on to satisfy the two needs--production and living standard--and how do we act most effectively?

After the total liberation of the South and the reunification of the country, particularly since 1980, investment in our subwards (villages), precincts (districts), provinces, municipalities, organs, enterprises, worksites, and state farms in the South (including the central level) in construction has been aimed at these projects:

1. Construction of meeting halls, in some cases costing tens of millions of dong.
2. Construction of markets, in some cases even with second floors, also requiring investment of tens of millions of dong.
3. Construction of food and beverage stores and general merchandise stores.
4. Construction of theaters and movie houses, with investment totaling hundreds of millions of dong in the case of some theaters.

These four types of projects really do not offer society any commodities, nor do they help to resolve the unemployment problem for the large number of jobless laborers. But their outward look is truly impressive. For instance, Hoa Binh Theater, Tan Binh Market, Nguyen Tri Phuong Market, and so on only serve a small number of people.

In the early stage of our building the socialist economy in our country, instead of concentrating our investment on building the material base so as to have factories, modern equipment and machinery, and sufficient materials for production, and to provide the majority of our work force with jobs, as well as to gradually improve their standard of living, we have been competing with one another in dividing up capital and building large meeting halls, where we would sit down and discuss unrealistic matters. We have built markets and stores, but they are used to display only sample merchandises, for their shelves are empty. We have built theaters by taking money from one pocket and putting it into another pocket, which bring about no economic results at all. Is it wise to import only small quantities of materials for production and lots of Hondas, refrigerators, VCR's, etc. for the benefit of just few people?

The working people today must save money to make all sorts of contributions ranging from one to hundreds of dong all at once, while they work all day without being able to find a few tens of dong. Meanwhile, cadres at all levels (not all of them but not just a few of them, either) in our precincts (districts), provinces, and municipalities take advantage of their positions and power to sell to one another the public properties that have been written off at cheap prices, and thus deprive public funds of millions of dong. Let us soon correct these shortcomings and wrongdoings.

Signed: Hong Le, Subward 1 of the 8th Precinct

Raising Security Officers' Qualities

Prior to the liberation, the people in the South had had prejudices against the police officers of the old regime, which had been doing administrative management and maintaining social order. Why? Why had they lost the confidence of the people? Because they had been behaving against the people's views, betraying the country and harming the people, failing to know what the people wanted, and lacking an interest in the people, respect for them, courtesy, modesty, and honesty toward them.

What about after the liberation?

How are our public security officers?

Have they really understood the people and shown an interest in them? Do they show respect, courtesy, and modesty toward them?

We admit that after the liberation social order has gone through many changes, with the major gangs of bandits and hoodlums of the days of the old regime having disappeared. Credit must be given to the active and enthusiastic contributions of our neighborhood public security officers. But some of the regional public security officers have acted differently. The people normally

are afraid of the public security force and of the administration because they feel that they and their relatives may have some shortcomings, which make them targets of bothering, questioning, implication, suspicion, and so on. If our administration and public security officers are aware of such feelings, let us create an attitude of understanding so that the people would feel close to us and be less afraid of us. But a few of our neighborhood public security officers have an arrogant and authoritarian attitude. When they enter the people's homes, they show an arrogant face, utter threats, and have an indifferent manner, with questions being asked out of curiosity and suspicion, just as they are questioning some criminals in an investigation, particularly if the people are poor laborers having no influence, money, and household registration like, for instance, the people in the new economic zones of Dong Tien and Ma Lang. Many regional public security officers are very "courteous" and "modest" toward the rich people, who have money and influence, make illegal and counterfeit goods, and so on, but behave in a totally opposite manner toward the poor working people.

We think that our neighborhood public security officers cannot do their work without having the right levels of understanding, capabilities, and moral qualities.

Therefore, we contribute our opinion to the coming party congress as follows: It is necessary to shape and raise the levels of understanding, knowledge, capabilities, and moral qualities of our neighborhood public security officers so that they would understand the feelings and aspirations of the people, the people would have confidence in the party and administration, and the party and administration would be closer to the people.

Signed: Van Long, Subward 15 of the 1st Precinct

Stopping the Formalistic Ill

There is a kind of ill that many people know and have long criticized, but it still exists and perhaps prevails for some time--the formalistic ill. At present, to varying degrees, most organs, enterprises, and local units of our party, state, and mass organizations (even at the lowest level, the team level for instance) are afflicted by this ill. The inferior echelons spread the ill by coloring, making appeals, decorating with slogans, and doing unnecessary things just to show that they are carrying out the party line, positions, and policies. The superior echelons express their appreciation and praise in a bureaucratic manner for the so-called timely measures taken by the inferior echelons, although they do not verify and check to see the quality and results of such measures. The people who are afflicted by this ill are true friends of those who like to "earn points" and to consolidate their power and position and to hold on to their seat by traveling the easiest and shortest route. In a collective, if this ill exists and spreads, it will make the unit's activities superficial and the unit itself appear ready to always carry out "early" the superior echelons' orders in order to earn emulation points and the highest praise. This easily leads to the formation of a team (an existing one or one to be created) for "responding to the work," while any observations, ideas, or different ways of achieving things as offered by cadres, party members, youth union members, or local people are rejected or

disregarded, with even reprisals taking place in case of excessive dissatisfaction on their part. The bad consequences are such that the movement lacks depth and fails to attack the heart of the problem, with measures being taken without satisfying the needs through self-understanding and in a lasting manner. It turns the thinking of people into distorted and indifferent ideas, and in the long run nobody will be interested in and enthusiastic about the collective's common work and the masses' dynamic and creative qualities. People no longer care about who launch the movement, who do the work, who take care of things, for they themselves just follow and listen to orders without knowing they are right or wrong. This greatly affects the efforts in our country today to mobilize the masses and to encourage them to become socialist men for the construction of socialism, to really have confidence in the party, and to do things as the party tells them.

Formalism as an ill is also harmful as it goes deeply into the subconsciousness, thinking, and doing of a segment of our cadres, party members and mass organization cadres. Whether things are right or wrong these people do not even know. They do not want to know any difficulties, do things the way they like and think, do not reflect the truth, and even invent things, for they only like to "announce what is good, hide what is bad."

It leads to a situation in which the activities in life and in the movement of a collective of the party and state, or a mass organization at the basic or any other level, are not reflected in a true manner, and this in turn seriously affects timely leadership and the suggestion of actual and realistic resolutions, directives, and measures for resolving problems.

In order to stop and eradicate this ill and its harmful effects, our party, state, and mass organizations must adopt a policy to use and place cadres in a correct and rational manner, to select and assign work to honest and morally capable people who dare to think, to do, and to bear responsibility. If their work is right, we should promote, propagate, correctly evaluate, and mobilize it in time; if it is wrong, to a necessary extent we should resolve, assist, and create favorable conditions for them to overcome difficulties, shortcomings, and trouble so that they could do things better and more correctly. Control work must be effective to discover early anything right or wrong, to encourage an interest in the real situation, and to assist all echelons, superior and inferior, in knowing things correctly, paying attention to depth, being aware of the long effects of the masses' self-understanding, and reducing the extent of and totally eradicating the formalistic ill, which has once slowed down the progress of our country and our units. It is necessary to make fighting formalism a permanent and important part of all criticism and self-criticism sessions now and in the future and at all levels of our party, state, and mass organizations.

Signed: Pham Danh Du, Subward 20 of the 1st Precinct

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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

VIETNAM

NHAN DAN REPORTS NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SPEECHES

Excerpts of 4 Jul 86

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Jul 86 p 3

[Advancing to the Sixth Party Congress column: "Speeches at the 11th Session of the Seventh National Assembly"]

[Text] The Production Situation and the Lives of the Workers (excerpts from speech by Thai Hien Luong, National Assembly Delegate from Hanoi):

As people who are engaged directly in production, in recent years we have overcome difficulties and endeavored to surpass the plan. We have always wanted to have enough jobs to produce products for society and improve our living conditions. But in the actual production and life of the workers we are very worried and concerned over the mistakes, deficiencies, and remaining problems, which have been reviewed in depth by the Central Committee but have been resolved slowly.

Resolution 8 of the Party Central Committee stressed the role of economic accounting and socialist commerce in the industrial enterprises, the right of autonomy of the basic level in production and commerce, and the collective mastership right of the working people. In actual production the working class realizes that many problems have not yet been resolved, the bureaucratic centralism-state subsidy system is still prevalent, a spirit of enthusiastic production has not been created, and the workers' creativity has not yet been brought into play. At present there is a serious shortage of production materials for the enterprises. Even the materials the state has are not supplied on time. Ordinarily there are none during the first few months of the year, and then large amounts arrive at the end of the year, so the workers have nothing to do and must take time off at 50 to 60 percent of their salaries, and in some cases receive no salaries. But at times they work two shifts and overtime over long periods, which greatly affects their health and product quality cannot be ensured. The right of autonomy at the basic level has been affirmed by the resolution of the Political Bureau but problems have been encountered in its implementation which have not yet been overcome. With regard to the implementation of the new mechanism at the basic level because of the demands of production and life, all-out efforts are being made to reorganize production, redeploy labor, and strengthen labor discipline in order to attain high productivity, quality, and effectiveness but the various places do only what they can and the difficulties and obstacles in production

still have not been resolved. Thus the functional organs, ministries, and sectors are responsible in that regard, for otherwise everything is dumped on the heads of the basic production units.

The delivery of products by enterprises is not uniform. Some deliver them in the full amounts and strictly but the living standards of the workers are low. No one determines whether places which do not properly turn over products are correct or incorrect, so the workers compare and complain and the enterprise leadership is confused over the leadership of the upper echelon.

Therefore, we recommend that once regulations and policies are promulgated they must be closely supervised, the places which commit mistakes must be promptly rectified and corrected, conditions must be created for such places to carry them out correctly, and by that means promptly change the policies so that they can be appropriate. Especially, the upper echelon must promptly process information from the production bases and must oversee the implementation of those decisions and avoid the situation of the warehouse keeper being bigger than the boss, which results in the situation of having to bribe him or exchange goods in order to obtain materials for production.

Ensuring the rationed amounts of essential goods for cadres, workers, and civil servants is necessary in the current phase, but categorization based on salary is appropriate only for the administrative-professional and indirect elements. It is not appropriate to direct production workers in heavy, unhealthy labor. Since their salaries no longer have the actual value originally calculated, the ration stamps must make up for the difference so that they can have the strength to work. Otherwise, no one can do hard, unhealthy work.

The system of supplementation for insalubrious third shift work must also be ensured by means of rationing, for only then is it possible to help maintain the workers' health: 1.5 to 2 dong spent as the worker sees fit amount to nothing. The organization of between-shifts meals is also a requirement in ensuring health and increasing labor productivity. I recommend that the Council of Ministers promptly adopt a policy to resolve those problems, which are minimum requirements in stabilizing production.

Some Opinions on Implementing Resolution 8 of the Party Central Committee on Prices, Salaries, and Money (Excerpts from speech by comrade Le Bach Lan, National Assembly delegate from Thanh Hoa Province):

After studying the report of the Council of Ministers on the implementation of Resolution 8 of the Party Central Committee and the urgent measures to continue to implement that resolution in the future, we have the following opinions:

1. We are aware that Resolution 8 of the Party Central Committee on prices, salaries, and money has the goals of opposing bureaucratism and state subsidies, introducing economic accounting and socialist commerce, and strengthening and consolidating production relations. Therefore, it is

necessary to make planning--production planning and price planning--the central concern and use the law of value and the market in a manner most beneficial to socialist commerce.

At present, the prices of many products are still allowed to float on the market and the workers and members on the market and the workers and members of the armed forces must often purchase goods on the free market, so although salaries have been improved they are not enthusiastic and content.

2. With regard to guidance of the implementation of the price-salary-money task, we are very enthusiastic because the Party Central committee and the Council of Ministers set up many subcommittees to study urgent solutions, especially with regard to finance, money, currency, and, which are very urgent problems. We completely agree with the conclusions of the recent 10th Plenum of the Party Central Committee. But we think that the central, provincial, district, and basic levels must organize and guide the resolving of the problems of the industrial, agricultural, small industry, and handicraft production bases in order to rapidly promote the production and consumption of products. With regard to the prices of goods, there must be centralized, unified, and close guidance by the central echelon. Each locality has special characteristics, but it is essential to revolve around the axle of the central echelon. Especially, the prices of production means and the various kinds of principal materials of the economy must be unified and there must be a single stable price. Only if materials prices are stabilized will it be possible to audit production costs and thus stabilize prices and the people's living conditions.

3. With regard to the distribution of essential goods, the aspiration of the great majority of workers, civil servants, members of the armed forces, and all laboring people, is to fulfill their obligations toward the state. But they also want the state to distribute, according to plan, a certain quantity of essential goods. We believe that that is a legitimate aspiration. We recommend that it is necessary to unify the distribution mode, i.e. distribute the goods at stable prices, as well as goods that are distributed at guaranteed commercial prices.

At a time when the volume of consumer goods is still small and there is an imbalance between supply and demand, for a certain period of time it will still be necessary to ration the distribution of goods to each category. The distribution of goods to the correct categories of consumers is a very urgent task and is not a matter of state price subsidies, as in the past.

At present only workers and civil servants are distributed the six essential goods on a rationed basis, but there are needs for many other goods as well but they are brazenly distributed by the black marketers on the free market. That is the reason why prices float on the market, which provides an opportunity for private merchants to put the squeeze on legitimate workers.

4. Now that Party Central Committee has issued Resolution 10, we believe that the Council of Ministers' measures can be effective only when we achieve unity from the central level down to the basic level. We are not concerned that there is a lack of measures. If there is no unanimity, even if a measure is

correct it cannot be implemented. Accompanying unanimity and unity are specific and accurate decisions to promptly correct all mistakes and deficiencies of the recent period. With that attitude, we are confident that resolutions 8 and 10 will enable the nation to overcome all temporary difficulties.

The Prices of Some Agricultural Products and the Worker-Peasant Alliance in Our Country (Excerpt from speech by Tran The Thong, National Assembly Delegate from Tien Giang Province).

The matter about which peasants have had the most opinions have been the difference between agricultural products and manufactured goods.

With regard to that matter, we believe that it is necessary to pay attention to the following two aspects:

1. The price ratio between agricultural products and manufactured goods.
2. The method of setting prices and the methods of publicizing and applying them.

Although there are still problems regarding the price ratios of exchange goods and rice, the majority are sympathetic. But the state does not have sufficient goods to exchange. Even the materials provided in advance for agricultural production cannot be ensured. There is indeed a shortage of materials, but it is the "artificial shortage" that saddens the peasants, because state goods are still "slipped to the outside" to sell or barter at high prices?

The price ratio between agricultural products and manufactured goods causes the peasants to reflect even more.

The method of determining price ratios is not scientific and they are practically unilaterally imposed. Audits of production costs are valid only at the time they are made, for by the time they are approved (6 to 9 months later) prices have changed and have sometimes increased 200 or 300 percent, but they are still made public and applied.

Since a number of enterprises and organs began to calculate their production costs and "exercise autonomy in announcing prices" the situation has been even more chaotic. For example, a bottle of methylparathion insecticide was equivalent to 12 kilos of unhusked rice but is now equivalent to 23.5 kilos.

There is also the matter of purchasing units having to obtain their own bags and weigh the good on the spot. For example urea fertilizer becomes moist and water-soaked and the peasants must endure even greater losses. That is not to mention many cooperatives which must send people hundreds of kilometers and endure much trouble to obtain fertilizer. Thus the "true production cost" of fertilizer increases 150 to 200 percent.

All of those things, in addition to the "innate defects"--distributing materials slowly, not distributing the right kind of materials, distributing

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insufficient amounts, excessive paperwork, state purchasing of rice "at negotiated prices but with no negotiating," etc.--have "impaired" many aspects of the worker-peasant alliance which we had sought to shore up, and the "five corrects" set forth in Resolution 31 of the Council of Ministers have not been implemented.

In order to overcome that situation we recommend:

1. That manufactured goods not be calculated at foreign exchange price ratios, but according to the prices of imports.

Thus they would be calculated after the deduction of a number of expenses. For example, one unit of peanuts is equivalent to 2.5 units of urea, but if calculated in accordance with foreign exchange ratios one unit of peanuts would be equivalent to only one unit of urea.

2. The state must continue to "maintain its price support for a number of agricultural products." Price supports are not subsidies. Price supports must be a long-range policy toward agriculture because agriculture is always more backward than the other sectors of the national economy. Even in such countries as the Soviet Union, the German Democratic Republic, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, etc., there are still price supports for a number of strategic products, and agricultural labor productivity is still lower than the average national labor productivity.

We believe that if we want to stimulate agricultural development but there are not price supports, the results cannot be strong and lasting.

3. Investment in agriculture is still too low in comparison to its backwardness.

Ordinarily the developing nations have made rather great investments in projects which essentially serve agriculture and such key factors as fertilizer, insecticides, water conservancy, electricity, etc. Those projects have a very rapid turn-around time and those investments are included in the industrial projects serving agriculture.

Excerpts of 7 Jul 86

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Jul 86 pp 3, 4

[Advancing to Sixth Party Congress column: "Speeches at 11th Session of Seventh National Assembly"]

[Text] Resolution 8 and Some Matters Regarding Service to the Production and Lives of the Ethnic Minority Peoples in the Mountain Region (excerpts from speech by Giang Thi Du, National Assembly delegate from Son La Province):

First of all, to the delegation of representatives of Son La Province and the ethnic minority people in Son La Province we affirm that Resolution 8 of the Party Central Committee is correct. The issuance of Resolution 8 is appropriate to the nation's historical development, including the ethnic minority people in the mountain region in general and in Son La Province in particular.

However, as evaluated by the Council of Ministers and the report of the Economic Planning and Budget Committee of the National Assembly during its 10th session (December 1985), in the process of guiding the implementation of the resolution there have been many mistakes and deficiencies. With regard to the mountain region, those mistakes and deficiencies have had a very direct effect on the people's production and life.

With regard to production, many irrationalities have been revealed in applying and implementing the stands of the resolution. A foremost problem is that the prices of agricultural products are too low in comparison to the prices of manufactured goods. It takes 1.5 kilos of paddy to purchase a kilo of salt, 7.5 kilos of paddy to buy a pair of flashlight batteries, 2.2 kilos of paddy to buy a liter of kerosene, 10 kilos of paddy to buy a meter of ordinary cloth, two kilos of paddy to buy three baked tiles, nearly 800 kilos of paddy to buy a Thong Nhat bicycle, a quintal of live pork to buy two quintals of cement, etc. That is not to mention the expenses incurred by the people in transporting goods tens of kilometers.

Recently, in implementing Resolution 31 of the Council of Ministers, a number of new prices were promulgated but were too low in comparison to the present market prices and even to the actual investments made by peasants in those products. For example, in order to have 100 kilos of live pork it is necessary to invest 200 kilos of starch (essentially corn), not to mention seeds, coarse feed, inoculations. On the average, the price of corn on the market is 800 dong per quintal but the state purchase price for a quintal of pork is 5,000 dong.

Production has not been stimulated, so in some localities the people have abandoned agricultural production to do other work, intensive cultivation is neglected, and the destruction of forests to make slash-burn fields steadily increases. After 8 years of successful harvests, and having essentially attaining self-sufficiency in grain, in 1986 there arose in our province the situation of food shortages, especially in high-altitude areas. In many localities there has been no in-depth investment in exploiting raw materials and fuel, there is a lack of exploitation facilities, there is a shortage of transportation facilities, and the price of coal obtained locally is nearly equal to the price of coal purchased from the central echelon.

Many irrationalities have also arisen in the transportation of goods. a number of managing ministries, have assigned materials and goods to the mountain region in violations of stipulations made by the Council of Ministers. The localities must go to pick up goods in the lowland provinces but the localities must pay transportation fees.

In order to rapidly overcome that situation, we recommend that:

The Council of Ministers quickly apply corrective measures and readjust the price structure on the basis of actual investment in production in the mountain region. The localities may be allowed to set the prices of some products, within the allowable framework. The managing ministries, must strictly observe the price system until the goods reach the consumers.

There must be a policy of in-depth investing in the mountain region in order to bring into play all three strengths regarding investment, especially production tools.

There must be an appropriate policy to encourage cadres, workers, and civil servants to work in the mountain region and the ethnic minority people in the mountain region must be encouraged to participate by working away from home and in activities.

It is necessary to immediately institute the transporting of goods and materials from the first echelon to the districts of Moc Chau, Yen Chau, Phu Yen, and Bac Yen, and bring to an end to round-about transportation.

Create Real Conditions for Promoting Agricultural Production in the Key Agricultural Areas (excerpts from speech by Nguyen Van Hieu, National Assembly Delegate from An Giang):

1. With regard to living conditions: An Giang is a province the main product of which is rice. It always fulfills its grain obligation to the central echelon but its people are still too poor. The living conditions of most of the people in the province prior to the money exchange were difficult, but after the money exchange they were even more difficult. The prices of all consumer goods have increased but the peasants' incomes have not increased correspondingly.

2. With regard to prices: At a time when money is losing its value and the state cannot control goods, it is inevitable that the prices of goods change in accordance with the market. At present, although there are no goods the Council of Ministers announces prices continuously. The corporations at the provincial and district levels find it difficult to form alliances and cannot buy or sell anything because if their purchase prices are too low the producers will not sell their products. The price of rice is fixed at 2.20 dong per kilogram and the prices of the other agricultural products are also low. If the corporations sell goods at prices set by the central echelon they would suffer heavy deficits. For example, the central echelon has set the price of a kilo of granulated sugar is 20 dong, but it is selling at markets for 100 dong per kilo. If the private merchants are willing to accept the losses of selling it at the stipulated price, they could they could sell all they get their hands on.

Added to the factor of irrational prices, there is an excessively widespread shortage of materials and raw materials, so some small industry-handicrafts installations have had to cease operations and the amount of goods in society has become even smaller.

Furthermore, because the prices of goods are set too low there have been artificial shortages: places with goods hold them back or hide them. People who need to consume small amounts must surreptitiously negotiate prices with the people who have the goods. It is seldom possible to catch anyone because both the buyers and the sellers cover up for one another, and the purchasers would rather buy at high prices than not at all.

The situation is like that every day and is reported by the localities, but no one pays any attention. When the peasants sell rice to the state at 2.20 dong per kilo they are promised that they can purchase goods in return, but there are no goods to sell. In a rice producing province such as An Giang, or specifically in a high-output rice producing district such as Phu Tan, the actual production cost of a kilo of husked rice is 4.94 dong, including the peasants' labor.

Thus if the stipulated rice purchasing price of 2.20 dong is rigidly applied high-output rice production will not be stimulated.

Despite those irrationalities, we still encourage the peasants to sell rice to the state at the price of 2.20 dong per kilo, and in accordance with the policy of the central echelon we have promised them that we will sell them goods. The peasants have faith and faith and sell their rice in advance and wait to purchase goods later. The wait and wait but still there are no goods, then the central echelon announces that it has no goods. The peasants don't know who the "central echelon" is, but only see that the local cadres trick them into selling rice cheaply and then sell them no goods. That has not occurred just recently, but has happened many times and the people's belief has been eroded.

3. With regard to the relationship between the grain delivery norm and the distribution of agricultural materials: the Central Committee has issued many resolutions on giving priority in agricultural production in the key areas, but in fact it has spread around its investment, which has prevented all areas from bringing their strengths into play. The Mekong Delta region has delivered the most grain to the central echelon, but it a region which receives few agricultural materials and less investment in water conservancy than the other regions. In actuality, the Mekong Delta provinces must find ways to buy additional fertilizer and insecticide on the outside in order to attain such grain output, while some places which do not use all of their fertilizer sell it to places which need fertilizer at higher prices, or use fertilizer with excessively low effectiveness.

We recommend that from now on the mobilization of grain and agricultural products be rationalized. Part of the grain is obtained in the form of agricultural taxes and part obtained corresponding to the level of investment by the central echelon (with regard to fertilizer, POL, insecticides, and water conservancy). It is necessary to bring an end the situation of not providing sufficient materials but raising the grain mobilization norm, as in the past, although the central echelon knows that the localities must buy materials at high prices in order to produce the necessary volume of grain for mobilization.

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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

VIETNAM

BRIEFS

SALES OF CIGARETTES--An article, entitled "The Other Side of the Ton That Dam Street Cigarette Market" and written by a reader, Minh Son, in the 8 May 1986 issue of SAIGON GIAI PHONG revealed that the gathering place on Ton That Dam Street (Subward 10 in the 1st Precinct) for the sales of cigarettes did reflect such acts as stealing state merchandises, dealing in smuggled and counterfeit cigarettes, disrupting the market, disturbing security and order in the area, and so on. On 19 May 1986, the 1st Precinct People's Committee issued Decision No 01-QD/UB to put an end to all business activities of all private business households, which may have or may not have registered for doing wholesale business in cigarettes, at the said gathering place for cigarette sales on Ton That Dam Street. [Text] [Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 8 Jun 86 p 1] 5598

CSO: 4209/724

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

VIETNAM

CHANGES IN CIRCULATION-DISTRIBUTION POLICIES URGED

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 20 Jun 86 pp 1, 4

[Contributing Opinions on the Party Congress column: "The Price and Circulation-Distribution Policies Must Be Changed To Serve as Levers in Developing Production"]

[Text] Resolution 8 of the Party Central Committee on prices, salaries, and money, and on abolishing the bureaucratic-subsidizing system, was entirely correct. But serious errors have been made in its implementation which have upset the economic situation and social life, which were already difficult, and caused them to become even more difficult. Now, when the situation is viewed objectively everyone can see that the present economic-social situation is "on the edge of a chasm." It will be extremely difficult to return the situation to what it was prior to the money exchange!

I believed that the recent money exchange was not carried out at the right time, the time of the money exchange got out in advance, and the values of the new bills were too large in comparison to the old bills (they were printed in 50 dong, 100 dong, and 500 dong denominations). The ratio between large bills and change was at first out of balance, which created an opportunity which bad people could exploit to sabotage us.

The salary and price systems, especially the price system, are inappropriate.

When the prices that have been fixed are higher than the value of goods the producers will "rush in" to produce those goods (because at present there are still five economic components). For example, in our city and in the nearby provinces, in the past in some places and at some times the price of sugarcane was high and the peasants plowed up their gardens and refrained from growing rice in order to grow sugarcane. When the price of sugarcane declined but the prices of bananas, pepper, and cashews increased, they shifted over to growing bananas, pepper, and cashews, as they are doing now, which has caused the economy, which was already unsteady, to become even more seriously unbalanced.

When prices are set lower than the value of goods, the producers will stop producing them or will only produce them to a moderate degree, such as the present stagnation in rice growing and hog raising.

Prior to the money exchange the peasants sold a kilo of paddy for 15 dong, with which they could purchase three to five kilos of salt on the free market. After the money exchange the peasants could buy only one kilo of salt after selling a kilo of paddy. Everyone must admit that the labor needed to produce a kilo of salt is worth three times the labor needed to produce a kilo of salt. The same is true with regard to paddy in comparison to insecticides to serve agriculture. Prior to the money exchange the sale of a kilo of paddy earned enough to buy a bottle and a half of insecticide, but now 20- kilos of paddy must be sold to buy a bottle of insecticide.

At present the price of a 10 kilo breeding hog is 2,000 dong. In order to have 100 kilos of live pork more than 500 kilos of bran (at the price of 12.3 dong per kilo x 500 = 6,250 dong). Thus the hog raiser must spend 8,250 dong, and that does not include 6 months' labor in cleaning pens and stables, vegetables and grass, and veterinary medicine for the hogs. The most recent state price for 100 kilos of live pork is 8,000. There is no profit or return of capital, but only a "business loss." Who would have the "courage" to improve their living standards and engage in the family economy by raising hogs?

The true workers receive the products of society in dribbles, while people who are middlemen receive priority in distribution. Who was not upset when they read the article "The Course of a Meter of Cloth," by Hoang Thoi Chau, published in the newspaper TUOI TRE, No 40 (8 April 1986 issue). The base price of a meter of cloth at the Hong Gam Textile Federation is 20 dong (of which capital and the depreciation of fixed property account for 10.165 dong, the state tax is 5 dong, the profit is 0.924 dong, and labor is 2.516 dong). But after passing through the Ministry of Home Trade and down to the Level-1 and Level-2 corporations, until it reaches the hands of the people, the price increases to 80 dong!

It is truly sad that when a person weaves a meter of cloth but only receives 2.516 dong for labor out of the 80 dong price, at a time when the commercial organ which distributes it receives 60 dong for each meter of cloth!

It can be seen that the above-mentioned situation is unjust. To achieve fairness in distribution-circulation and in developing production, it is necessary to observe the following law: if the labor time needed to produce a kilo of paddy is three times the labor time needed to produce a kilo of salt, the price of a kilo of paddy must be three times the price of a kilo of salt. Resolution 8 on prices, salaries, and money is correct, but in fact our "money, salaries, and prices" policies have caused chaos on the market and threaten to strangle production, which has always been on a small scale and is advancing to large-scale socialist production. The bureaucratic, cumbersome apparatus and the cadres who are heavily infected with the diseases of conservatism and bureaucratism must bear responsibility.

5616
CSO: 4209/786

FOURTEEN PROVINCES COMPLETE LAND SURVEYS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Jul 86 pp 1, 4

[Article: "Fourteen Provinces Complete Surveying, Classification, and Registration of Land"]

[Text] Since mid-1981 localities throughout the nation have carried out the surveying, classification, and registration of land. Although they encountered many difficulties with regard to cadres, workers, technical materials, and money, by the end of 1985 14 provinces had completed all three aspects--surveying, classifying, and registering land.

The surveying, regulating, and mapping of each area were accomplished by using the most recent aerial photographs and field maps that have been adjusted from the results of surveying and mapping in the past or of new surveying. As of 30 April 1986, 77 percent of the villages in the nation, with 49 percent of the total natural area, had been surveyed and mapped. Two key rice-growing areas, the Bac Bo delta and the Mekong Delta, have essentially completed surveying. Although the ratio of the natural land area that has been surveyed is still low, 75 percent of the agricultural land has been surveyed.

The areas growing rice and subsidiary food crops were the first to be classified. Some 65 percent of the nation's total rice area has been classified, 223 districts have completed the classification of their rice land, and 13 provinces in two key rice growing areas--Ha Nam Ninh, Thai Binh, Hai Hung, Hai Phong, Ho Chi Minh City, Long An, Ben Tre, Dong Thap, Cuu Long, Hau Giang, An Giang, Tien Giang, and Kien Giang--have completed the classification of rice land at the district level. The classification of rice land has created advantageous conditions so that the basic units can calculate and draft rational contracting-out and investment plans, and ensure fairness and rationality in determining the agricultural tax obligations. After completing the classification of rice land at the district level, some provinces, such as Tien Giang, Hau Giang, An Giang, Kien Giang, Cuu Long, and Hai Hung, have carried out the classification of rice land at the provincial level.

Sixteen provinces have essentially completed the statistical registration of land. The declaration and registration of land has been completed for 32 percent of the natural area and 58 percent of the nation's villages. The two areas which attained the highest ratios in land declaration and registration

were the Bac Bo delta (60 percent) and the Mekong Delta (90 percent). The present land declaration and registration task will allow the evaluation of the actual situation regarding the management and use of land in each basic unit, and the uncovering of tens of thousands of violations of land discipline, so that the localities can promptly take corrective steps. The task of surveying, classifying, and statistically registering land is continuing to be completed. However, the initial data show that land resources and the average per-capita natural land area are not great, and the ratio of land used for agriculture is still small (20.6 percent). Although the localities have made many all-out efforts to clear wasteland and expand the cultivable area, the agricultural area is continuing to decline. It has declined notably in the two key rice-growing areas. There are many reasons for the decline in agricultural land. One reason worthy of attention is that some land has become degraded into wasteland and some agricultural land has been used for other purposes, especially to build houses. During the past 5 years, rice land has declined by 7.89 percent and the average annual rate of decline has been 74,000 hectares. Rice land has declined because it has been shifted over to growing subsidiary food crops or short-term crops, or has been used to build houses. The forest area has steadily decreased. By 1985 the forest area had declined by 19.4 percent in comparison to 1980. The ratio of afforested land is now very small: 245.15 percent. The amount of unutilized land is even greater (more than 50 percent) and, especially, wasteland accounts for a large and steadily growing percentage).

The surveying, classification, and statistical registration of land have also revealed a number of deficiencies in the state's management of land: in some localities the administrative management boundaries and the land utilization boundaries have not been clearly defined; violations of the policies and laws regarding the management and utilization of land are still quite serious in such forms as the unauthorized giving and issuing of land, and the encroachment, buying and selling, and leasing of land; and there is still a considerable disparity between the land areas that have been determined by surveying and the land areas used to calculate taxes, assign production plans to the localities, etc.

On 6 and 7 July the Land Management General Department held a conference in Hanoi to evaluate the results of 5 years of surveying, classifying, and statistically registering land, and to discuss measures to overcome the deficiencies in managing and using land and ensuring tight management from the central echelon down to the basic level, in order to develop to the maximum extent the potential of land. Comrade Vu Dinh Lieu, deputy secretary of the Council of Ministers, attended the conference.

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LONG AN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DELEGATE SPEAKS ON CROP PROTECTION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Jul 86 p 3

[Excerpt from speech by Vo Mai, National Assembly Delegate From Long An Province: "Crop Protection in OUR Country's Agriculture"]

[Text] In agricultural production, there has been an increasingly higher level of intensive cultivation, especially the introduction of high-yield varieties and the growing of one crop after another, but during many years the weather has not been favorable, which has usually resulted in insects and diseases developing and causing much damage. The crop protection work has not increased yields but has decided the preservation and protection of the high yields created the other factors.

In discussing the matter of crop protection we feel that it is necessary to deal with all three principal contents: technical measures, the organization of management, and specialized materials.

With regard to technical measures:

During the past several years the Ministry of Agriculture has emphasized and guided the prevention and elimination of insects and diseases by the application of combined measures. First of all, it is necessary to discuss varieties. That is the key measure within the sphere of combined measures. High-yield varieties which are resistant to dangerous insects and diseases are being expanded rapidly. A group of varieties resistant to brown leafhoppers were introduced in the Mekong Delta in the early 1980's and have achieved clear results. A number of leafhopper-resistant varieties, such as CR203, C37, etc., have also been introduced in the north. The problems of rice yellows caused by viruses in the northern mountain region and rice blast in many places have been resolved primarily by introducing disease-resistant varieties.

In addition to the measure of using varieties to oppose insects and diseases, the provinces have also intensified their guidance of the planting seasonal schedule, field sanitation, and timely crop tending. Such manual methods as using oil to eliminate leafhoppers, using lanterns to trap moths (every season

the northern provinces trap several billion moths), picking insect nests and eggs from rice, etc., have been highly effective. During the five Red River delta provinces catch more than 200 million rice hispa.

However, in combined prevention and elimination chemicals still play an important role and cannot be regarded lightly. In the Mekong Delta, without insecticides the winter-spring and summer-fall rice crops could not provide high yields because the rice must be thickly sown, there are many insects and diseases, and there are many weeds, which notably reduces yields. In many places, if there is insufficient insecticide or if insecticide is not sprayed promptly when insects and diseases arise, rather serious damage is done. During this year's winter-spring season many places in Ha Nam Ninh, Thai Binh, Thanh Hoa, and Hai Hung, which were infected by leafhoppers, were also places which had insecticide shortages or in which insecticides did not arrive in time.

With regard to the organization of management:

A rather clear problem in recent years has been that the organizational structure of the crop protection sector has greatly affected the results attained in implementing the technical measures to prevent and eliminate insects and diseases. That has been a matter of changing over from bureaucratic-subsidizing administrative management to the signing of economic-technical contracts, and tying in the responsibilities and rights of the technical system (organs and cadres) with the ultimate results of their labor. The five goals which the crop protection branches and the Crop Services Corporation have attained during the recent period are: protecting production and reducing the ratio of damage caused by insects and diseases by 150 to 200 percent (compared to places which do not sign contracts); introducing science and technology into production (cadres have closely monitored the fields, the technical network has been strongly consolidated, hundreds of thousands of technicians have been trained, and insecticides have been used more rationally and an average of 20 to 30 percent have been saved in comparison to the average over many years.

With regard to specialized materials:

Everyone knows that insecticides do not increase yields, as do chemical fertilizers. The places which have used increasingly larger quantities of insecticides have proved that the insects-and-diseases situation becomes even more serious and cannot be high. Therefore, the state's policy of exchanging agricultural products for insecticides is not yet rational.

Since the implementation of the resolution on prices, salaries, and money there have been many upheavals with regard to the prices of insecticides, and many new difficulties and problems have arisen which have adversely affected production. Between 1 October 1985 and 1 April 1986 the state three times changed the insecticide price. The quantity of insecticides is small and there is an insufficient variety of them, which has resulted in insecticides being bought and sold in a disorderly manner at cut-throat prices. In order to meet the needs of production in order to save broadcast-sown rice, which is easily harmed by weeds, Ben Tre had to buy 2.4D herbicide at the price of

1,200 dong per kilo, which corresponds to 184 kilos of paddy. In order to do a good job of serving production, restrict negative phenomena in circulation and distribution, and use them with high effectiveness, the management of insecticides must be concentrated in a single source. The crop protection sector has both the function of recommending policies and the materials with which to carry out those policies and measures by organizing services, which has been done in many places and is relatively appropriate to our country in the present phase. The phenomenon of insecticides still being managed and distributed by many sectors, from the central echelon (the Ministry of Agriculture, the Chemicals General Department, the Ministry of Foreign Trade, etc.), down to the provincial and district levels, has caused a considerable number of difficulties for production and much waste of such chemicals, at a time when they are in very short supply. That has also caused many negative phenomena in society.

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AGRICULTURE

VIETNAM

HAIPHONG COOPERATIVES SELL FOODSTUFFS IN SUBWARDS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Jul 86 pp 1, 4

[Article by Minh Son: "Haiphong: Initial Experiences of the Agricultural Cooperatives in Taking Agricultural Products and Foodstuffs To Sell in the Subwards"]

[Text] One of the important economic-social measures now being implemented by the municipal party committee and municipal people's committee of Hai Phong is guiding the marketing cooperative sector in cooperating closely with the wards and districts in order to make arrangements for the agricultural cooperatives to take agricultural products and food products to sell extensively in the inner-city wards. The Hoa Nghia cooperative in Do Son District tried out the mode of taking products to sell in Trai Cau Subward of Le Chan Ward. In the course of taking pork, chicken, bindweed, small crabs, duck eggs, dried fish, and large crabs to sell in the city, the agricultural cooperative contributed to serving the lives of the people in the subwards, and gradually struggled against the private merchants to prevent major price fluctuations. In the past, every year the municipal financial sector provided capital to and made up the losses of the agricultural products, foodstuffs, and produce corporations, so that they could purchase goods and sell them to consumers. After the beginning of 1985, because they dropped their obligation to sell pork, the municipal commercial corporations bought goods at commercial prices, by means of the district corporations, in cash or by exchanging merchandise. When there were goods and money that method of purchasing also attained a certain number of results. But when goods and money were scarce, some corporations of the commercial sector had to "let things go" and found it difficult to fulfill their "housewife" mission. In Le Chan Ward, nine of the 12 subward marketing cooperative had to "go out of business" because they couldn't find sources of goods.

The small merchants stepped forward to fill the vacuum and brought in agricultural products to sell in the city proper, which caused prices to fluctuate.

From the initial experiences of Thai Cau Ward, the municipality of Hai Phong arranged for each subward in the city proper to form an alliance with an agricultural cooperative in selling agricultural products and food products to cadres, workers, and civil servants in the subward. After fulfilling their economic contracts and turning over products to the state, the cooperatives and peasants are allowed to directly exchange with consumers the remaining agricultural products produced by the collective and family economies, through the marketing cooperatives and in accordance with the principle of selling at

reasonable prices. The number of people in an agricultural cooperative usually corresponds to the number of people in a subward. On their "five percent" land, each family outside the city is capable of supplying the agricultural products and foodstuffs needed by a family in the city proper.

The problem that is posed is to organize distribution so that it is convenient. The agricultural cooperative and peasants take products to sell in the subwards in two ways:

First, a village marketing cooperative organizes the gathering together of goods, then takes them to sell in the subwards along the lines of selling them at mutually agreeable prices, but in accordance with that principle of making service the goal and commerce the means.

Second, the cooperative signs a contract with the subward to bring in products so that the subward cooperative can serve as an agent in selling them. But the agricultural products of the cooperatives and peasants that are brought into the subwards to be sold are exempted from taxes and the subward provides good selling locations. The control stations at the entrances into the city do not exercise control over the various kinds of agricultural products that are brought into the city to be marketed.

At a meeting of the Municipal People's Committee and the leadership cadres of the wards and districts and a number of relevant sectors to discuss measures to expand the above-mentioned method, many comrades expressed the opinion that it had many good points because the state does not need a large amount of goods and money to exchange with the peasants and it is possible to exploit the sources of commodity agricultural products of all forces and economic components in the agricultural production sector in order to serve the common interests of society, in a unified social market system in which socialist commerce plays the leading role. Once they are tied in with the market, the agricultural cooperatives pay more attention to increasing centralized investment, changing the product structure, and paying attention to the supply-demand relationship. Once the peasants clearly understand what products, in addition to fulfilling their obligations to the state, they must produce to meet the needs of the market, and what benefits they will receive, they will be more dynamic in practicing intensive cultivation, and produce effectively on their land.

The implementation of the mode of directly exchanging agricultural products and merchandise between areas outside the city and the city proper will give rise to a number of new problems which will require the socialist commercial organs to adjust their commercial organizational structure so that it can be appropriate.

That new working method of Hai Phong has brought about initial results and experience is gradually being gained. Life and the people will have a voice in determining whether, under the present circumstances, that method is appropriate or inappropriate, or whether it is only appropriate for Hai Phong.

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AGRICULTURE

VIETNAM

REASONS FOR INCREASED SUGAR PRICES DISCUSSED

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 20 Jun 86 p 1

[Article by Nguyen Duc: "The Increase in Sugar Prices: Sugarcane in Suburban Areas"]

[Excerpt] During the past several months, the price of sugar on the market has increased greatly. In April the price was about 50 dong per kilo but in May it increased to 80 dong. During the first half of June it increased to 100 dong, and in some places white refined sugar sold for 120 to 130 dong per kilo. The price of sugarcane rose equally high. At the end of April and the beginning of May the price of sugarcane was about 1,000 dong per ton. It has recently increased to more than 3,000 dong per ton. In view of the situation of the great increase in the market price of sugar, we think about the sugarcane areas and the sugarcane growers outside the city. Why has the price of sugar increased so greatly recently? An obvious reason is the changes in prices and money on the market during the past 6 months? The escalation of prices of manufactured goods, agricultural products, materials etc., cannot but have affected the price of sugarcane. But an equally important reason is that during the recent 1985 sugarcane season the sugarcane area and output in the nation in general and in the municipality in particular declined seriously. "Supply" has not kept up with "demand." We can see things clearly if we review the sugarcane-growing situation in recent years. In 1984 the city's sugarcane area was 7,000 hectares and the output was more than 200,000 hectares, but in 1985 the sugarcane area was only a little over 5,000 hectares. In many districts the sugarcane area declined by 50 percent. In Thu Duc, in 1985 the sugarcane area was only 298 hectares in comparison to 1,000 hectares in 1984. The reasons for the decline in the sugarcane area were that the state purchasing price was irrational and did not ensure a profit for people growing sugarcane, there was no policy to invest in sugarcane areas, the state purchasing of sugarcane was carried out by administrative measures and coercion, state purchasing procedures were confusing and troublesome, etc. Therefore, the sugarcane growers in the districts around the city, such as Binh Chanh, Thu Duc, Hoc Mon, etc., reacted to those irrationalities by not cutting the sugarcane but allowing it to go to seed and dry out, cutting down immature sugarcane, or digging up the roots to plant other crops.

A situation worthy of concern is that at a time when sugar is in very short supply and is insufficient to meet the consumption needs of the people, and the sugar processing mills lack raw materials, the areas specializing in growing sugarcane have cut down their sugarcane to plant manioc.

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CSO: 4209/786

AGRICULTURE

VIETNAM

READERS COMPLAIN ABOUT ABUSES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Jul 86 p 2

[Letters From Readers column: "Immediately End the Cutting Down of Rubber Trees; Moonshining Has Not Yet Been Abandoned; Land Granted Arbitrarily"]

[Text] At present, at the Loc Ninh Rubber Corporation in Song Be province there is occurring the situation of cutting down rubber trees and illegally growing pepper and rubber. A number of people have, for the sake of individual benefit, brazenly cut down rubber trees, violated socialist property, and committed serious law violations. Every year they clear hundreds of hectares of rubber trees belonging to the state, some of which were yielding latex and some of which were 4 to 5 years old and were about to yield to latex. Even more serious, recently a corporation in Loc Ninh District cleared three hectares young rubber trees and took over land to plant more than 2,000 pepper plants.

I recommend that the responsible organs promptly apply measures to try and severely punish people who act improperly, and promptly bring to an end the evil of cutting down rubber trees in Loc Ninh.

Nguyen Loc
(Loc Ninh)

Nearly all families in the hamlet of Tan De (Hong Minh village) and the hamlet of Xuan La (Phuong Due village) in Phu Xuyen District make moonshine. Every day those moonshine stills consume nearly two tons of grain. The local governmental administration set forth a number of measures to stop that evil, but they have not been resolutely applied. Many cadres and party members are not exemplary. Therefore, the evil of moonshining died down for a while and then, a few months later, revived. Moonshining is still developing because the moonshine still operators have teamed up with truck drivers on Route 1A to take the moonshine to illegally sell in many places to earn large profits.

Nguyen Phu
(Ha Son Binh)

The people's committee of Phuc Thang village in Me Linh District (Hanoi) arbitrarily granted land to 116 families so that they could build houses. The

approval procedures were not tight, specific standards were not observed, and there was favoritism toward a number of cadres with authority. When the land was assigned there was a lack of oversight and supervision. Therefore there were instances of assigning land to people who were not on the list approved by the congress of cooperative members, excessive amounts of land were assigned, and land was assigned to people who were not permanent residents of the villages. Many people who were cadres, workers, or civil servants were assigned land even though they had collective housing.

When it learned about those things the people's committee of Me Linh District ordered a temporary suspension of house building for those families ignoring the district's order, 20 families continued to build houses but the district or villages did not take any steps to stop them.

We recommend that the people's committee of Me Linh District review its errors and correct them. It must have a strict attitude toward cadres who issue land illegally. The 20 families which ignored the order to temporarily suspend housing construction and the families which have taken over public land to build private houses must be punished by administrative measures.

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HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

VIETNAM

ECONOMICAL USE OF ELECTRICITY URGED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Jul 86 pp 2, 4

[Article by Tran Kham: "Use Electricity Economically and Rationally"]

[Text] There Is Much Loss and Waste of Electricity

Our country still has a serious shortage of electricity, but we still waste too much of it. Hanoi needs a great deal of electricity but it is not supplied enough. The loss of commercial electricity amounts to 16 percent, 14 percent more than the allowable amount. On the average, every day the municipality loses about 300,000 KWH of electricity, equal to the amount supplied to a number of enterprises to produce essential goods, such as food processing, rice milling, etc. It should be pointed out that 174,600 kilos of standard coal are required to produce that amount of electricity.

In some inner-city collective housing areas there exists the following situation: in places in which electricity is paid by the organ or enterprises the families are usually very wasteful in using electricity. In some places they account for nearly 30 percent of the electricity expenses of the organ or enterprise. In the production installations, such expenses are included in the production costs. In collective housing areas in which the electricity branch signs contracts directly with the families, 30 to 35 percent of such families find ways to circumvent the meters and use electricity very wastefully. Sometimes they use it for illegal production. In the Thanh Cong collective housing area 60 to 70 percent of the electricity is stolen. With a short period of time, hundreds of electricity meters were lost at multi-story housing developments at Kim Lien, Khuong Thuong, etc.

The state supplies electricity to the Quang Ninh coal mining area. In addition to a number of enterprises which use electricity rationally there are a considerable number of units which still use electricity wastefully, such as the Cam Pha Central Machinery Factory where, although there is not enough electricity to smelt steel, the collective housing areas of the cadres and workers use it wastefully. In a number of enterprises the electricity consumption norm is twice the necessary level. For example, only 1.5 KWH are needed to produce a bicycle sprocket wheels, but the norm is 2.5 KWH.

The above-mentioned situation is due to many reasons. First of all, with regard to the supplying of electricity no steps have been taken to tightly manage electricity consumption by consumers, and the distribution of electrical energy corresponding to the number of products produced annually, especially with regard to goods requiring large amounts of electricity. A number of electricity workers are still paternalistic, supply electricity improperly, harass and inconvenience electricity consumers, and help people who use electricity illegally. Furthermore, the electricity consumers are not yet conscious of economizing, are not concerned with setting correct norms for using the electricity that is supplied, and do not respect the load schedule that has been agreed to. The shortage of metal-encased cables and electricity meters is one of the reasons why electricity is used wastefully. In Hanoi proper, there are only 75,000 electricity meters, of which 65,000 are one-phase meters used by the families and 10,000 of which are three-phase meters used in the organs and enterprises. More than 200,000 additional meters (not counting meters which are broken and must be replaced or repaired) to install on for each consumer. There are also urgent needs for such meters in localities other than Hanoi.

Experiences of the Export Machinery Factory's Accounting To Economize on Electricity

Many enterprises which effectively use the electricity supplied them have adopted the use of accounting to economize in the use of electricity and regard that as one of the key measures to ensure that high effectiveness is attained in production and commerce. Exemplary is the export machinery factory in Hanoi, which applies two principal measures to use electricity rationally. First, it eliminated subsidies in making electricity payments for three collective housing areas with nearly 300 families near the enterprise. Second, it drafted rational electricity consumption norms for each product, contracted out electricity production to each production department, and regarded them as internal departmental economic accounting norms. The enterprise established a system of material responsibility with regard to the economical or wasteful use of electricity in each unit. With regard to electricity consumed in the housing areas, in the past every month the factory had to make supplementary electricity payments of 25,000 to 34,000 dong, not including expenditures to repair transmission lines, which are often frayed and burned. The factory has now separated the housing area electricity into a separate system, improved the electricity grid, and made group leaders responsible for 10 to 20 families. In each collective housing area main meters were installed to calculate electricity for the entire group. The families purchased the secondary household meters leading from the main meters. Every month the factory reports on the amount of electricity that has been used and the amount of money that must be paid by the group to the group leader. The group leader has the authority to monitor and inspect the use of the families in the team. If a family uses too much electricity or wastes it, its electricity is cut off for the rest of the month. That method is supported by most of the families and ensures fairness and rationality for everyone. In the course of 2 years of the system's application, every year the three collective housing areas save more than 16,000 KWH of electricity, which is 12 percent of the allowable electricity use norm, and transmission lines to the collective housing areas have not had to be repaired a single

time. That has cleared up the concern of cadres and workers that the factory only subsidized the people living in collective housing areas, while those living in other areas receive no "priority" in the use of electricity.

In production, the enterprise established electricity use norms for each production unit at the high average level which will be applied for a period of from 3 to 5 years and organized accounting for the departments in accordance with the formula of the factory selling electricity for use by the departments which, if they use electricity economically make a profit but if they waste electricity they will be heavily punished. Electricity used in the departments is paid for every month, as are the other kinds of materials and raw materials. Due to the application of accounting to economizing in the use of electricity, the departments and production teams pay more attention to the use of electricity by each individual. Many measures to economize in the use of electricity and use it rationally, such as separating electricity for lights, fans, and machinery. Electricity is not brought in from elsewhere to operate equipment, and there no longer exists the situation of closing a switch to operate dozens of fans and lights at the same time. A number of production departments have taken the initiative in recommending the replacing of old machinery with higher capacity machinery, opposing running machinery underpowered or overpowered, and changing the technical procedures in producing products, thus consuming as little electricity as possible but still ensuring the quality of products. For example, in the past the metallurgy department fired up salt kilos every day but the number of hours they were actually used to temper product parts was very small. Now the department accumulates products in order to temper them on a certain day, which both utilizes the full capacity of the kilns and cuts electricity consumption by more than 50 percent. The forge department has many furnaces with capacities of 60 to 70 KW. Because it practices tight electricity accounting and has made equipment to remove the product parts from the furnaces as soon as they are annealed, and does not have to wait for furnaces to cool down, between 180 and 300 KWH of electricity used to heat the furnaces are saved.

A new industrial work style is taking form in the factory and is on the right track. When someone leaves a work area he immediately cuts off the electricity. Everyone is concerned with reducing production expenses. The ratio of electricity in the production costs of each unit of production has declined from 12 percent to 9 or 10 percent.

The electricity sector, most directly the electricity branches, must coordinate closely with the local governmental administrations in managing the use of electricity.

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HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

VIETNAM

BRIEFS

ELECTRIC CARS BUILT--The Electric Car Co. of the Hanoi Transportation and Communications Department has successfully completed the building of six electric cars with rubber tires. The new vehicles will be ready for service in upcoming days to welcome the Sixth Party National Congress. Three cars are of large size, measuring 10.5 meters in length, 2.3 meters in width, and 3.1 meters in height and accommodating 100 passengers each at an average speed of 20 km per hour. The vehicles are nicely designed as stable driving platforms and are well aerated. Their safety is enhanced by two brake systems (hydraulic and electric), and their steering is indirect and semi-automatic. The cars' isolator equipment is especially designed to withstand high pressure while the vehicle is in motion, such as the system of electric rods which allows a 2-meter swerving to either side. The cars were optimally engineered to be equipped with engines on hand with performances appropriate to the rebuilt body of disabled buses. The first six electric cars will serve on a 13-km closed circuit linking Cau Giay-Quoc Tu Giam-Hang Bot Street-Nga Tu So-Lang Street-Cau Giay and the Bo Ho-Cho Mo line. In the next few years, in conjunction with the improvement of the systems of electric cars operating on rail tracks and in accordance with the state plan for the expansion of electric cars with rubber tires in the cities of Hanoi, Haiphong, and Ho Chi Minh, the Hanoi Electric Car Co. will roll out of its production lines each year from 20 to 200 electric cars with rubber tires. [Text] [Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 27 Jun 86 p 4] 9458/12913

CSO: 4209/774

LIGHT INDUSTRY

VIETNAM

INCREASED SALE OF HANDICRAFTS TO STATE URGED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Jul 86 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Deliver and Sell Small Industry-Handicrafts Products to the State"]

[Text] This year the small industry-handicrafts sector will supply to society, according to plan, a quantity of consumer goods valued at more than 40.5 billion dong, including 15 million hand implements, 100 million meters of mosquito netting, 80 million meters of cotton and silk cloth, 80,000 tons of paper, 154 million earthenware and porcelain items, and thousands of other consumer goods. The products produced by that important economic sector, especially goods produced in accordance with the state plan, with materials provided by the state, are turned over by the handicraft installations and workers or are all sold to the socialist commercial organs. In the socialist commerce stores and stall there are many products produced by the small industry-handicrafts sector, such as processed agricultural products, metal consumer goods, leather goods, plastic items, ready-made clothing, cloth and yarn, rattan and bamboo items, construction materials, etc. Most of the installations which operate successfully strictly implement the system of turning over the required number of products to the state, in correct accordance with the quality requirements and deadlines. Although they were not supplied materials and raw materials by the state, a large number of producing families and individual handicraft workers still gave priority to socialist commerce in selling their products. The labor of the handicraft workers has notably increased the fund of socialist goods and contributed, along with the state, to the struggle to stabilize prices and institute a new order on the distribution-circulation front.

However, there are still a considerable number of small industry-handicrafts installations which have not yet done a good job of implementing the system of delivering and selling products. A considerable number of small industry-handicrafts products are not concentrated in the hands of the state in accordance with the plan and economic contracts, but find their way to the free market and create further difficulties for market management and price stabilization. At present 30 percent of the small industry-handicrafts goods are sold on the unorganized market. Most of those goods are produced by camouflaged collective production teams, by weak and deficient cooperatives, by individual handicraft installations, and by a number of cooperatives which

produce goods for the state but set aside some of the materials and raw materials to produce goods to sell illegally and make big profits. Those products include poor-quality and ersatz goods.

Delivering and selling goods to the state is a responsibility and obligation of all small industry-handicrafts production installations, including handicraft families and individuals. They are also a responsibility of all relevant sectors and echelons, especially the organs managing that production sector. In addition to renovating management and ensuring the right of the basic level to take the initiative in production and commerce, it is necessary to teach and mobilize a patriotic spirit, love of socialism, and the obligation of handicraft workers to deliver and sell products in accordance with economic contracts that have been signed. The products that are produced must be turned over in the full amounts, with the correct quality, and by the deadline. Priority in selling products produced by handicraft production installations and workers from materials and raw materials they obtained, must also be given to socialist commerce and such goods should not, in pursuit of personal profit, be put on the free market, which would cause difficulties for price management and social management. The organs contracting out the production of and purchasing small industry-handicrafts sector must rapidly improve their goods purchasing mode, reduce the unnecessary intermediate personnel, oppose negative phenomena among a number of contracting and purchasing cadres, and create advantageous conditions for the production installations to deliver and sell goods quickly and efficiently, without having to wait and without being impeded by troublesome, unfair red tape. Even more important, in purchasing small industry-handicrafts products there must be a flexible mechanism based on the principle of ensuring that producers earn enough to recover expenses, earn an income, and accumulate capital to achieve expanded reproduction and pay taxes to the state.

The sectors and echelons must pay more attention to caring for the lives of the handicraft workers and ensure the right of autonomy of the basic units in order to stimulate the development of production and fulfill obligations to sell products to the state, promptly praise units and individuals selling many good products to state commerce, and deal strictly with violations of contracts calling for the delivery and selling of products.

The (draft) resolution of the Political Bureau on ensuring the right of the basic units to be autonomous in production and commerce clearly defines the rights of the handicraft cooperatives and workers, while also clearly setting forth the obligations and responsibilities of that production sector with regard to the national economy. Manifesting a revolutionary will and a sense of responsibility, 1.6 handicraft workers must endeavor to overcome difficulties, compete in promoting production, delivering and selling many products to the state, and achieve practical accomplishments to celebrate the Sixth Party Congress.

5616

CSO: 4209/747

HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

VIETNAM

PREMIER'S DIRECTIVE ON CRITICISM OF PRESS PUBLISHED

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 20 Jun 86 p 2

[Excerpt from directive of the Premier, dated 13 November 1979: "On the Responsibility of the Media To Accept Criticism From the People"]

[Text] The government strictly forbids all acts of vengeance against people who write letters to newspapers and broadcasting stations, impeding investigations by reporters, all irresponsible attitudes, and condoning or covering up for people who commit errors.

Publications of the party and the mass organizations are voices of the party and the mass organization. They are also voices of the people.

Letters readers send to newspapers and letters listeners send to broadcasting stations are means by which citizens exercise their collective mastership right and participating in managing, supervising, and inspecting the activities of the state organs, cadres, and personnel.

When they receive letters from readers or listeners who make criticisms or complaints about violations of laws, regulations, and state policies, the newspapers and broadcasting stations have the right to investigate, question, and request the responsible organs to clarify or resolve problems brought out by readers or listeners.

When necessary, the press and broadcasting stations have the right to withhold the names of letter writers or article writers in order to protect them.

After receiving reports, denunciations, letters from readers, and reports about cadres and personnel who violate state laws, policies, and regulations, the heads of organs which are responsible for the matters that have been brought up, or which manage the cadres and personnel, must, with a spirit of strictly carrying out the directives and resolutions of the party and the laws of the state, consider immediately and within a period of 30 days deal with the matter and respond to the person who made the complaint, or respond to the newspaper or broadcasting station which relayed the letter from the reader or listener to the organ.

In the event that an additional investigation is necessary, within a 30-day period the responsible person must report to the person who made the report, and the deadline for making a reply cannot exceed 3 months from the day the report is received. In the event that the responsible organs do not investigate, do not resolve, or do not correctly resolve the problems that are posed, the newspaper or broadcasting station has the right to remind them or, when necessary, to report to the management organs or upper-echelon leadership organ, or continue to make open criticism in the newspaper or on broadcasting station. The government strictly forbids all acts of revenge against people who write letters to newspapers and broadcasting stations, impeding investigations by reporters, all irresponsible attitudes toward misdeeds, or condoning or covering up for people who commit errors.

All organs or individuals who are criticized or questioned by a newspaper or broadcasting station are responsible for accepting criticism and correcting deficiencies, and have the right to clarify misunderstandings and correct inaccuracies.

The heads of organs managing the central-level sectors, and the chairmen of provincial and municipal people's committees must, when they see that the press publishes articles about their sector or locality, must investigate problems that arise, and at the same time must supervise and admonish the lower-echelon organs in dealing with mistakes.

The state investigatory organs and the investigatory committees of the workers and the people must, when the newspapers and broadcasting stations publicize the improper acts of organs, organizations, or individuals, within the sphere of their competence, are responsible for supervising and admonishing the relevant organs in investigating or resolving the problem, or must directly organize the investigation and resolution of the problem.

5616

CSO: 4209/786

HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

VIETNAM

PRESS URGED TO BE MORE CRITICAL

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 20 Jun 86 p 2

[Article by Duong Van Dieu: "The Press Contributes to Fighting For a Wholesome, Pure Society"]

[Text] Lenin said, "If the people do not read (books and newspapers), we cannot build socialism."

Therefore, I believe that the first responsibility of the press is to serve readers and the people. Do do so, the press must fully understand the people's frame of mind--their happiness, sadness, worries, aspirations, and dreams.

During the past several months, with its investigative reports, the articles excerpted from the Soviet newspaper PRAVDA, and its "Contributing Opinions to the Party Congress" column, the newspaper SAIGON GIAI PHONG has won a affectionate place in the hearts of its readers.

Just imagine, under a socialist system there are people who are corrupt, accept bribes, and spend wastefully, while teachers who teach our children go 2 or 3 months without being paid, and our children, and mothers in labor, must lay two or three to a bed in the hospitals. And as a sanitation worker wrote in the newspaper that at a time when pupils and students have to drop out of school because they lack money, in many organs many cadres conduct marriage ceremonies for their children which last a month, and hold sumptuous celebrations with groaning boards full of delicious food, and have overflowing, opulent parties. Where is morality? Where is justice? The press should give rise to a wave of indignation, and we should have brought up the matter of conscience of such organs and cadres long ago. But we have looked the other way and been silent, which is a criminal silence.

We applaud, and are grateful to, the newspaper SAIGON GIAI PHONG for having encouraged its readers to speak out to the party in order to contribute to creating a wholesome, virtuous atmosphere in our party and state organs.

But in all honesty, on the long and difficult path of struggle against negativism and to defend the rights of the people, the newspaper has only taken the first steps and is still too hesitant and timid. I still remember that the newspaper published a series of articles about the prices paid to bicycle and motorbicycle parking attendants, and a number of the matters related to the rights of the working people. But the newspaper has also ignored many other problems which are many times more urgent and important.

For example, the money exchange, the shortage of change, arbitrary price increases by the stores, an arrogant attitude on the part of banks, deductions from the people's pay and, even more urgent, the matter of living conditions. If I am not mistaken, a few years ago millions of people in the city used water which had not been treated with alum. Our newspaper was too slow in speaking out.

In regarding SAIGON GIAI PHONG as my newspaper, I want to sincerely share with you a few of my thoughts, the thoughts of a person who has never been a journalist.

First, the newspaper must reflect and manifest the aspirations of the masses, who are the masters, in a more concentrated manner, in depth, strongly, and bravely. Why, when the article is about a good person or a good deed the names and addresses are given, but when the subject is a bad person or a bad deed the name and address are withheld, in accordance with the slogan of bragging about what is good but hiding what is bad? I speak more bravely and incisively, as when the poet Nguyen Dinh Chieu praised a reporter for "stabbing some bad people with a pen."

Everyone knows that negativism has long been rampant because of the relaxation of discipline of the proletarian dictatorship in the political, ideological, and organizational spheres.

However, over the course of many years the newspaper has not brought out a single outstanding negative incident. Have there been no incidents of cover-ups involving people in authority that should be exposed? Are there no serious injustice that must be exposed and punished to set an example and put some teeth in the law. Is not the fact that the lives of people of good will and workers, of whom we are "loyal servants," are now impoverished because of escalating prices not worthy of a long, factual article to open the eyes of people whose heads are still in the clouds and remote from the real world, in order to bring them back to reality?

I approve of the comrade who said that the incidents that had been reported by the press were "from the stomach down." Is it that "from the stomach up" there is nothing worth saying and nothing that must be discussed? Is that really the case? "The important thing is not only that we live worthily but, more important, when we die we must leave behind a better society." That statement was just made by a journalist. That is the aspiration, the right, dream, and an ardent demand--it may be said a matter of life or death--of the people, especially during the current self-criticism and criticism campaign, in preparation for the party congresses at all echelons. I hope that the mass information forces deploy themselves at top speed, create a faultless imposing concerto, and completely destroy the lairs of the terrible enemies: bureaucratism, arrogance, bribery, corruption, and oppression of the masses.

Second, speak and write the truth.

Some people reason that to expose deficiencies and mistakes is to help the enemy, to hang out dirty linen, to cause the party and state to lose prestige, and to cause leadership to lose face. Thus some leaders are beyond criticism,

or in other words, only good things can be said about the leadership. Other people think that there is a type of eminent people who are never wrong. Marxism vigorously rejects that concept and absolutely opposes worship of the individual. In response to such viewpoints, which serve to hide the truth and stifle criticism, and avoid public criticism, President Ho thoughtfully taught that "That is being ill but being afraid of medicine, and not understanding the significance and force of criticism." If we do not want the enemy to carry out counterpropaganda, the best method is to avoid deficiencies and correct deficiencies. Once a deficiency has been committed, even if we want to cover it up people will know about it. It is necessary to remember the proverb, "The forests have a pulse and the walls have ears." A mass organization or governmental administration which covers up the deficiencies of its cadres is a mass organization or governmental administration that is weak and degenerate. The mass organizations and governmental administrations which boldly expose the deficiencies of its cadres and take steps to correct the cadres will not only not lose prestige but will gain it.

There are also people who say that because the state is still beset with many difficulties, if its deficiencies and mistakes are made public the people may be confused. In that regard, Lenin said that "One of our principles is that we must tell the masses the truth. Our people will accomplish marvelous thing and will endure all difficulties and hardships if they are told the truth."

In view of those Leninist viewpoints, the newspaper SAIGON GIAI PHONG must also make great efforts to advance if it is to correctly follow Lenin's advice to the press: "It is essential that we have full and truthful information." We should remember that Lenin lived only 7 years after the October Revolution, i.e. his words were spoken at a time when the revolution was still in the embryo stage and which was, of course, experiencing countless difficulties.

Many readers, including myself, often complain that the newspaper tends to put the best light on reality and to blow accomplishments and good points out of proportion, likes "self-satisfied words of approval," goes easy on deficiencies and mistakes, and underplays difficulties. The newspaper's daily news tends to create among its readers the feeling that they are living in the most advantageous historical period ever, that "everything in life is fine," and that "before long we will reach heaven." But what is the truth? Has not production stagnated and is there not a shortage of materials and raw materials? Are not many factories operating at less than full capacity? Are not prices more unpredictable and unstable than at any other time during the past 10 years? Is not money steadily losing value? Is not discontent becoming increasingly broad and deep? The newspaper does not supply "fully and accurate" information in a rich variety of forms, and does not reflect accurately and comprehensively the actual situation in our country. Thus how can the working people play their leading role? If the people are in the dark or have a distorted view of the nation's situation, how can they participate in managing the state and society?

The people are not confused without reason: the newspapers report increased productivity, the surpassing of plans, awards, medals, etc., while at the markets food is increasingly expensive and nutrition becomes increasingly poorer. It is so bad that recently the markets have had no pork.

It is not in the least easy to speak and write the truth. I will grant you newspapermen that. Kalinin, who served as Chairman of the Soviet Union for more than a quarter century, himself once intervened on behalf of freedom of the press. He invited in the standing committee of a precinct party committee to criticize his crude attitude and for having exiled a reporter from the locality for having criticized them. Kalinin told them: you are so foolish. In order to oppose bureaucratism and arrogance, if you are not closely monitored, and if your affairs are not looked into, then what can be done? How can the workers and peasants be bureaucratic or arrogant? You must stop playing this game!"

If one does not speak and write the truth, what does one write about? For whom do we speak and write? The people need the truth like they need light. We wrestle with life and remain close to the people in order to write about the people in order to write about the people and the truth. As far as we are concerned, not only newspapermen, but also artists, teachers, and economists, serve truth and justice while serving the people.

There are many forms of individualism, of the desire for fame and fortune. Such thinking propels some people into pursuing accomplishments, loving vainglory, making rosy reports, exaggerating good points, and wanting to have one's name published in the newspaper or to appear on television. By means of presents and gifts, sometimes by directly giving money, and often by means of throwing parties, they sway and take advantage of some of our people who are not stalwart. Some people are willing to write their stories for taste, to write articles on request, to distort the truth, add relish, etc. Such instances are not rare. Comrade Ha Bau dealt with that matter in the "Contributing Opinions to the Party Congress" column. We readers sincerely hope that the board responsible for the newspaper will help its reporters be truly pure, and have a simple, noble way of life, so that they can always use their pens for a wholesome society, a powerful fatherland, and a well-off population.

In conclusion, I would like to remind the editorial board that under the conditions of the party being in power, caring for and shoring up the relationship between the people and the party must be carried out persistently over a long period of time. I hope that the column devoted to the people's recommendations to the party will be retained for a long time.

We hope that there will be regular meetings between the readers and the editorial board so that the two sides can exchange opinions and assist each other.

Finally, I would like to remind you to be concerned with avoiding typographical errors. It is necessary to avoid such mistakes. I heard comrade Nguyen Van Kinh say that the newspaper L'HUMANITE of the French Communist Party hadn't made a typographical error in 40 years.

5616

CSO: 4209/786

POPULATION, CUSTOMS, AND CULTURE

VIETNAM

DAC LAC PROVINCE HELPS NEW ECONOMIC ZONE SETTLERS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Jul 86 p 1

[Article: "Dac Lac Helps People Who Arrive To Develop New Economic Zones to Develop Production"]

[Text] Since the beginning of this year Dac Lac province has received 1,580 families, with nearly 7,800 members and 4,956 workers, from the provinces of Hai Hung, Ha Nam Ninh, Thanh Hoa, Thai Binh, Nghe Tinh, and Binh Tri Thien, who came to develop new economic zones in Mo Drac, E Hleo, Krong Buc, Lac, E Sup, Cu Nga, and Dac Nin districts, and the city of Buon Ma Thuot. They include more than 500 families, with 780 workers and 1,200 people, who were assigned to work at the E Hleo Rubber Corporation.

In order to help the people who came to develop new economic zones quickly stabilize their living conditions, begin to produce, quickly create products, and lessen the difficulties regarding initial investment by the state, Dac Lac Province promptly supplied 50 tons of plants, 20 tons of mung beans, 80 tons of rice, and 30 tons of corn for use as seedstock to plant the 10th month crop. Furthermore, the people of E Sup and Dac Ninh districts and troops form a number of border defense posts contributed to the newly arrived people thousands of work days to obtain wood and bamboo to build houses and to clear more than 200 hectares in time for them to be used for 10th month production. The provincial public health sector organized teams to go to the new economic zones to survey the disease situation, distributed preventive medicine, and spread insecticides to eradicate mosquitos and protect the people's health during this year's rainy season.

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CSO: 4209/747

END

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7 OCTOBER 1986

Southeast Asia Report



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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7 OCTOBER 1986

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MALAYSIA

MAHATHIR SAYS UMNO TO CONTINUE MULTIRACIAL POLICY

Cites 'Concept of Cooperation'

BK180656 Kuala Lumpur PERANA in English 0633 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 18 Sep (OANA-BERANA)--Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohamad said Thursday United Malays National Organisation (UMNO) will not react to the chauvinistic trend among the urban Chinese community by making the party a Malay racist organisation.

Dr Mahathir, who is UMNO president, said this was because the party believed in and subscribed to the concept of cooperation among the races in the country although it was disappointed with the trend.

Opening the 37th UMNO General Assembly here, he said that UMNO, a major component party in the ruling National Front, would continue with its policy of multiracialism and cooperation among the races regardless of the harsh things hurled at it.

"The Barisan Nasional [BN] government, headed by UMNO, will continue to uphold justice among the races. The policy of having a balanced development among the races in Malaysia will continue," he said.

It was for this reason that though the Chinese-based parties in the BN did not win the seats that they should have in the recent general elections, the number of non-Malay ministers had not been reduced, he said.

He said that with UMNO having won 83 of the 84 parliamentary seats it contested, it should have more seats in the cabinet.

This fact, he added, would not be mentioned by those outside UMNO because "they are afraid that if they do so they will be giving recognition to the sincerity and generosity of UMNO."

"We do not do certain things just to be praised or to make others obligated to us. We do them because they are good and just," he added.

The prime minister also said that there were even those who had said that without the Chinese, UMNO might not have won in the elections.

They ignored the concept of cooperation among the races in the National Front, the basis of which was to help one another.

This was proven when the other parties in the BN won because of support of the Malays.

He said the Malays were disappointed with what was clearly seen as the chauvinism of the Democratic Action Party (DAP), an opposition political party, while UMNO did not have such an attitude.

In fact, if UMNO wanted, it could have contested in more than half of the parliamentary seats but it was prepared to give place to other National Front component parties, he added.

On the National Front's obtaining of 57 percent of the total votes but four-fifths of the seats, he said this was a normal thing in democracy.

He said that a country which gave priority to the vote would face problems if more than two parties contested.

He said that, for example, in the United States, each state, regardless of its population, was only given two seats in the Senate.

Even the "rural" states, where many of the people were farmers and their numbers not big, they still had two seats in the Senate, he said.

Malaysia, he said, would continue with the system that gave "weightage" to the rural areas as this system was the best to ensure political stability and balanced development.

In fact, the division of seats which gave weight towards the rural areas was a universal practice in democracy, he said.

The prime minister said the minority in Malaysia should be thankful that they were treated better in comparison with the immigrants in other countries, both the developed nations and those that had recently gained independence.

However, he said, there was evidence to show that in several countries where the immigrants had become the majority, they did not give opportunities or treated well the original inhabitants who had become the minority.

"In this country also, such a trend can be seen happening where they are the majority, for example, in certain towns."

"They reject the friendship of the local people and loudly criticise them as if the local people have no rights whatsoever."

Dr Mahathir reminded the non-bumiputeras of the fate experienced by immigrants in several other countries, including in America and Europe where, among other things, they had to discard their original names and were not allowed to learn their own languages or do business in certain areas.

In Britain, even though the immigrants comprised more than 10 percent of the population, they had no representative in parliament, he said.

The prime minister hoped that the non-bumiputeras would realise that the minority in Malaysia who were descendants of those who came to the country during the time of the British administration were given better treatment than those in Britain itself.

Opposition Support

Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] The opposition Democratic Action Party [DAP] agrees with Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed's views that Malaysians should rededicate themselves to the concept of multiracialism and a common destiny built on coexistence among the races. DAP Deputy Secretary General Lee Lam Thye says the DAP is convinced that in a multiracial country like Malaysia, the concept of multiracialism and a truthful implementation is [as heard] the only way to ensure its survival and well-being.

The prime minister in his address to a crowd of about 3,500 youths at a Malaysia Day celebration yesterday said that being a Malaysian meant that the people could not ignore the multiracial character of the nation and stressed the need for cooperation among them. He also said that the people should realize that there was no place for extremism in Malaysian society.
/9604

CSO: 4200/4

7 October 1986

MALAYSIA

MUSA HITAM CITED ON CHINESE CRITICS OF GOVERNMENT POLICIES

BK170800 Hong Kong AFP in English 0748 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 17 Sep (AFP)—A top Malay leader Wednesday urged the United Malays National Organisation (UMNO) to adopt a "firmer and braver" stand against Chinese critics of government policies.

Musa Hitam, UMNO deputy president and deputy prime minister until his resignation in March, said the tougher stand was needed to deal with the new generation of non-Malay politicians.

"They have forgotten history and the spirit of collaboration among the various races," Mr Musa told some 900 delegates at the annual one-day assemblies of UMNO's youth and women's wings.

Observers said that Mr Musa and UMNO Youth President Anwar Ibrahim, who also attacked Chinese leaders in both the opposition and ruling coalition, were reacting to criticisms of the government's pro-Malay policies in business, employment and education.

UMNO, Malaysia's largest political party, dominates the National Front, a 13-member coalition of largely ethnically-based parties.

Non-Malay leaders in the front have blamed the NEP [New Economic Policy], a 20-year programme framed in 1970 to help Malays catch up with the economically more advanced Chinese, for their losses to the opposition during last month's general election.

Mr Musa said that UMNO members should not allow a "dumb syndrome" to creep into the political party by remaining silent on issues, a statement party insiders said implied criticism of Mr Anwar's leadership of the youth movement which has traditionally acted as a powerful pressure group.

Mr Anwar, who is also education minister and a confidant of Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad, is being challenged by lawyer Syed Hamid Albar for the youth presidency in what is widely seen here as a proxy battle between Mr Musa and the prime minister, although both have denied taking sides.

Some 400 delegates are due to vote late Wednesday to pick a new youth president and Supreme Council.

Mr Musa, who resigned the deputy premiership over personal and policy differences with Dr Mahathir, said UMNO should take steps to hand over management of its business interests to professionals.

He said that this would ensure that UMNO policies were not influenced by "money politics" and that the benefits of investments accrued to all party members, not just some individuals or groups.

Mr Anwar told the opening session of UMNO youth that the movement would fight to extend the NEP beyond 1990, denying criticisms that the government's pro-Malay policies amounted to "economic colonisation" of other races.

He accused Chinese-language newspapers of stirring up controversies over the NEP, saying "they are only interested in raising matters pertaining to their own rights and interests."

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CSO: 4200/4

PHILIPPINES

LOCAL GOVERNMENT MINISTER DEFENDS APPOINTED OFFICERS

HK181315 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 18 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] Local Governments Minister Aquillino Pimentel Jr. yesterday said the complaints this week against four provincial governors and five municipal officers-in-charge [OIC's] do not pose a credibility problem in the local government as what some critics wanted to paint.

Pimentel pointed to a recent survey which showed public acceptance of and respect for OICs.

The survey conducted by the Philippine Survey and Research Center in April and June, gave OICs nationwide a respectable 43 percent confidence from the public.

In a separate survey conducted by the Ministry of Local Government, of 8,000 respondents said they had confidence in the OICs.

"If there are OICs who lack popular backing, they must be in localities where Marcos' political forces remain strong," said Pimentel during a press forum.

The cases against the four provincial governors--Roy Padilla of Camarines Norte, Benjamin Ligot of Cagayan, Bonifacio Tupaz of Aklan, and Castor Raval of Ilocos Norte--are isolated according to Pimentel, adding that the charges against them have still to be proven beyond doubt.

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CSO: 4200/6

PHILIPPINES

SANCHEZ HITS INVESTORS' 'WAIT AND SEE' ATTITUDE

HK171425 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 17 Sep 86 p 2

[Report by staff member Romina de los Reyes]

[Text] Local and foreign investors who adopt a wait-and-see attitude are not helping the country achieve economic recovery, Labor Minister Augusto S. Sanchez said yesterday.

Speaking before members of the Rizal Chamber of Commerce, Sanchez criticized local and foreign investors for adopting this attitude. "Did we just wait when the chips were down? Did we not go out into the streets in massive civil disobedience to finally get rid of the Marcos dictatorship?" he asked.

Sanchez said the Filipinos accomplished a political revolution "the whole world will never forget" last February. However, he said, a second revolution, the "economic revolution," still has to be accomplished.

"Waiting and unduly focusing our attention on peripheral and Red-baiting scenarios generated by coup fetishists and gossipmongers will not help us accomplish the economic revolution we all desire," he said.

Sanchez was reacting to reports that investors are waiting for the results of the Constitutional Commission's deliberations, confirmation on the rumored coup, the outcome of President Aquino's visit to the United States and whether he would still be the labor minister when the President returns, before making their investments.

"I am as keenly interested as you are in furthering the growth of business nationwide," Sanchez said, since a major part of his job concerns the promotion of employment opportunities.

Sanchez said the Labor Ministry was [words indistinct] four means to prevent and effectively settle labor disputes. These, he said, are the formulation of a total [word indistinct] policy to raise the real value of the wages of workers by monitoring basic wage levels vis-a-vis the consumer price index; the vigilant and effective protection of workers' human and democratic right using standards set by the United Nations International Labor Organization; strengthening the collective bargaining agreement; and strengthening the Labor Ministry's conciliation mechanism.

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CSO: 4200/6

PHILIPPINES

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY TO SELL SUBSIDIARIES

HK171033 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 17 Sep 86 p 6

[Report by reporter Julie C. Del Castillo]

[Text] The state-owned National Development Co. [NDC] yesterday approved the sale to the private sector of 30 companies it owns or controls, starting with at least 14, according to its chairman, Trade and Industry Minister Jose Concepcion Jr.

The NDC's decision to sell the companies, which have assets totaling about \$1.67 billion and net sales of P12.7 billion, has fanned the interest mostly of foreign investment banks and financial institutions.

Eighty-two groups have formally offered their services as sales advisers, brokers or underwriters.

BUSINESS DAY sources said that as planned, the NDC's divestment will start with the sale of National Precision and Cutting Tools, Inc.

Next in line are 13 others, including Filipinas Synthetic Fiber Corp., Refractories Corporation of the Philippines, NDC-GUTHRIE Plantation, NDC-GUTHRIE Estate, the NDC National Transport Group, Manila Gas Corp., the Marbella Club project, Mindanao Textile Corp., [word indistinct] Industries, Inc., Usiphil, Inc., Marina Properties Corp., Philippine Associated Smelting and Refining Corp. (PASAR), and the National Shipping Corporation of the Philippines.

The sources said that as of yesterday, at least seven foreign investment banks have joined others in offering their services to package the privatization of the NDC companies.

The sources said the foreign groups have made their presentations to the NDC and the Ministry of Trade and Industry.

The sources identified the investment banks as Chase Manhattan Asia Ltd., Merrill Lynch Capital Markets Group, Morgan Grenfell, Citicorp Investment Bank, Prudential Bache, Morgan Guaranty Trust Co., and Shearson Lehman Brothers.

They added that ministry officials have been particularly impressed by the presentations made by Morgan Grenfell, Morgan Guaranty, and Citicorp Investment Bank. They declined to give details of the proposals.

Concepcion yesterday told newsmen that the NDC's divestments would conform with the government's aim to return government-acquired companies to the private sector.

However, he stressed that the government would retain at least 60 percent equity in the National Steel Corp. (NSC), which dominates the steel industry.

"The companies due for disposal are all operating companies and should command a good price," Concepcion said.

The 30 companies include subsidiaries of NDC's subsidiaries.

Concepcion said the NDC board has also approved the sale of shares of International Corporate Bank (Interbank) to employees of Interbank and NDC and to the general public. These shares will come from the NDC's remaining equity in Interbank.

As for the NSC, Concepcion said that while the government would retain at least 60 percent ownership, the NDC board also approved a "phased reduction" of the NDC's stake by selling shares to the NSC's customers, employees, suppliers, creditors and the general public.

Concepcion said prospective buyers of any NDC firm must meet certain requirements set by the NDC based on the size, location, industry, market linkages, funding access, and nature of the products of the company for sale.

For example, he said, buyers of Usiphill must be acceptable to Hong Kong's Caterpillar Far East Ltd., whose approval is required under a sales and service agreement. Usiphill is the exclusive local distributor of Caterpillar tractors, engines and parts.

Concepcion said the divestment in PASAR must be preceded by an increase in capital to dilute the NDC's ownership share.

The NDC owns 60 percent of PASAR. The other 40 percent is shared by the major copper mining companies and the smelter plant's contractor, Marubeni Corp. of Japan.

The prospective investor in PASAR would be acceptable to NDC if it will infuse new money into the company and assure the smelter of copper concentrate supply, Concepcion said.

"Once such an investor takes up part of NDC's shareholdings, the balance will be made available through a public listing and secondary offering," he added.

Prospective buyers of the NDC companies may acquire whole companies on smaller units as in the case of the NDC National Transport Group, Concepcion said.

Operations of the group, which is the country's biggest cargo handler, have been restructured into 14 smaller units to facilitate the individual member companies' privatization.

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CSO: 4200/6

PHILIPPINES

STATISTICS SHOW 6 OF 10 FAMILIES POOR IN 1985

HK171039 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 17 Sep 86 pp 4, 5

[Article by reporter Maria Victoria Gochocco-Perez]

[Text] Nearly six out of 10 Filipino families were earning monthly incomes that fell below the poverty threshold last year, a government interagency working group has found.

Statistics gathered by the National Economic and Development Authority [NEDA], the Food and Nutrition Research Institute and the National Census and Statistic Office show that in 1985, 59.3 percent of the total number of families in the country lived below the poverty line. The poverty line was set at P2,376 a month, the amount in family income needed to satisfy all of the nutritional requirements and other needs of a family of six.

The three agencies which made up the government's working group on poverty determination, found that the total number of families living below the poverty line or threshold last year was 5.67 million.

In urban areas, the total poverty threshold was set at P3,005 last year, with 52.1 percent of all urban families not being able to earn that monthly income. This translated to 1.87 million families.

In rural areas, total poverty threshold was set at a lower P2,006 but the proportion of families that fell below that poverty line was higher at 63.7 percent of 3.8 million families.

The highly urban National Capital Region (NCR) or Metro Manila had 44.1 percent of all its families living below the poverty line of P3,282 a month. This meant a total of 550,000 families considered poor here last year.

Outside the NCR 61.6 percent of all families, or 5.12 million families, earned less than the P2,285 monthly income required to satisfy all nutritional requirements and other needs of a family of six.

Among the regions, Region V, covering the Bicol provinces was found to have the highest incidence of poverty at 73.2 percent of all its families. This translated to 464,000 families earning incomes of below P2,148 a month.

However, Region IV--Southern Tagalog composed of the provinces of Aurora, Batangas, Cavite, Laguna, Marinduque, Occ. Mindoro, Or. Mindoro, Palawan, Quezon, Rizal and Romblon--was found to have the highest number of families at 712,000 earning below the poverty threshold of P2,471 a month.

Region III, or Central Luzon had the highest cost of living with its poverty threshold at P2,549.

The urban areas of Region VIII--Central Visayas--had the highest incidence of poverty among the country's urban areas with 70.1 percent of all its families living below the poverty line last year, followed by the urban areas of Region VI--Western Visayas--at 65 percent.

Region VI's rural areas also took the lead in the proportion of families that lived below the poverty line last year at 76.2 percent with Region V just slightly behind at 76 percent of all its families considered poor.

A draft paper--a chapter of which was the subject of a public hearing held by the NEDA recently--on the country's medium-term development plan covering the period 1987-1992 points to low income or depressed communities in the city areas as having a high population density and high rates of unemployment or underemployment. These areas are also vulnerable to economic crises or closure of industries, it said.

The depressed city areas, moreover, are hounded by squatter problems, poor health, malnutrition, mendicancy, exploitation of women and children, youth delinquency, drug dependency, and labor unrest.

Depressed rural areas, on the other hand, have low cash incomes, low literacy rates, scarce resources, are far from urban areas or sources of employment, have high incidences of social problems against total community population, peace and order problems and social disorganization.

The apparent lack of livelihood opportunities in the regions, particularly in rural areas, and the relatively low labor productivity--the country's average labor productivity was found to be P4,569 last year and only two regions, Metro Manila with P12,742 and Southern Tagalog at P5,158 exceeded the national average--characterizing most of the regions cry for immediate measures to improve the incomes and welfare of the population and to encourage them to stay in their respective regions, particularly in rural areas, the draft paper pointed out.

The problem in rural areas was traced to the lack of opportunities of the rural poor to undertake farm and off-farms pursuits on a profitable basis and the reluctance of private capital to more actively participate in developing predominantly rural areas.

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PHILIPPINES

MAGAZINE PUBLISHES NAMES OF CPP HIERARCHY

Manila PEOPLE'S VARIETY EXCLUSIVE in English [No Date As Received] Vol 2
No 3 pp 5-11, 13

[Article: "The Communist Hierarchy"]

[Text] A. Central Committee

1. SALAS Rodolfo
2. RIVERA Juanito
3. BAYLOSIS Rafael
4. TAIMZON Benito
5. CAPEGSAN Ignacio
6. KINTANAR Romulo
7. ZUMEL Antonio
8. CALUBID Prudencio
9. TACBAD Roberto
10. BACULINAO Ericson
11. ROMANA STA. Santiago
12. JALANDONI Luis
13. TUBIANOSA Ibarra

Who are the "brains" behind the communist movement in the Philippines today? What sort of leadership runs the reestablished Communist Party of the Philippines and its military arm, the New People's Army? How do they define their functions and positions?

At present, the entire organization of the CPP/NPA is defined by its Central Committee (CC), its highest policy-making body, which gives theoretical guidance to all party and NPA members. Not only does it formulate policies but also makes decisions on all matters affecting the party, even as it gives the CPP/NPA leaders ample leeway in the Territorial, Regional, Island and Provincial Party Committee levels for the conduct of political, military and propaganda activities in their respective areas of operation. On the whole, the life of the CPP/NPA rests on the Central Committee.

According to military sources, the Committee has 12 regular members: Rodolfo Salas, Rafael Baylosis, Benito Tiamzon, Juanito Rivera, Ignacio Capegsan, Romulo Kintanar, Benjamin de Vera, Antonio Zumel, Luis Jalandoni, Prudencio

Calubid, Ericson Baculinao and Santiago Sta. Romana. If militia sources can be given [illegible], these "rebels" run the present NPA. The question is: How much of it is true and how much is guesswork?

Most of the CC members are allegedly former students at the University of the Philippines (UP) and some of them graduated with honors. These Party leaders, well-known personalities in their college years, spearheaded students activities during the First Quarter Storm of the 1970s. They figured as leaders in student unions and councils and in various campus organizations like the Student Cultural Association of UP (SCAUP), Kabataang Makabayan (KM), Samahan ng Demokratikong Kabatsan (SDK) and Movement for Democratic Philippines (MDP),

Believed to be the "think-tanks" and heads of the Party are Salas (Chairman) and Baylosis (Secretary-General) until recent intelligence reports would have it that the two leaders have been dropped from the Committee by the Party hierarchy, on grounds that they committed "tactical errors" in their pro-"Boycott" line in the February 7, 1986 presidential elections, resulting in "the isolation of the revolutionary forces from the political mainstream." In their stead, according to the report, the Party elected Benito Tiamzon as temporary Chairman of the Committee (of "officer-in-charge"), and possibly as its concurrent secretary general.

RODOLFO CANDA SALAS

(a.k.a. "Kumander Bilog/Henry")

Chairman, Central Luzon Reg'l Party Committee; Chairman, Luzon Reg'l Executive Committee; Secretary, Central Luzon Reg'l Secretariat; Deputy Secretary, Central Luzon Reg'l Dept; Alternate Co, Central Luzon Reg'l Reg. Mobile Unit; Member, Movement of Nationalism; Member, B Russell Peace Foundation; Regional Officer, KM, Central Luzon; Chairman, Central Luzon; Member, Political Bureau; Chairman, National Executive Committee; Chairman, Military Commission.

A B.S. Math graduate and former engineering student of the University of the Philippines, 38-year-old Kumander Bilog transformed Jose Maria Sison's "vision of a nationwide Communist insurgency into a fullfledged reality," after he took over from Sison as CPP Chairman in an election during the Plenum in February, 1978 in Bamban, Tarlac.

Salas, the topmost local Red leader, has made the rounds of the country far and wide, disseminating party guidelines to the local guerrilla forces. He is one who strongly believes that "Lumpen" members of the Party can serve in special projects. In one of his "tours of duty," he met with top NPA commanders in the Bicol region on 23 September 1984 and helped strengthen the position of the "Taga-itaas."

Salas established his reputation as a potential Red leader leading not a few ambush missions and encounters with the Hapones (what the rebels call the military engaged in counter-insurgency operation), proving that he was "a good underground organizer and a daring military tactician."

RAFAEL BAYLOSIS Y DE GUZMAN

(a.k.a. "Kumander Dong"/"Bello")

Executive Board Member, Kabataang Makabayan; Member KM Lyceum Chapter; Member Samahan Demokratiko Kabataan; Member, B Russell Peace Foundation; Member, Movement for Democratic Phil. (MDP); Member, Central Committee; Chairman, Hilagang Silangan Reg'l Party Committee (HSRPC); Secretary, Northeast Luzon Regional Party Committee (NELRPC); Secretary General, Politburo Secretariat; Member, Executive Committee; Secretary General, Communist Party of the Phil. (CPP).

Rafael G. Baylosis was born in Caloocan City on 24 of October 1948. He finished his AB Political Science at the UP. During his student days, he participated in the bloody protests staged on 10 January 1970 on Plaza Miranda in Quiapo, Manila and in the People's March (3 March 1970) denouncing American imperialism, Feudalism and fascism. He was arrested by the military during Martial Law days and was detained at Ft. Bonifacio from 1973 to 1976, after which he was temporarily released by the Ministry of National Defense (MND), provided he reported weekly at Camp Aquinaldo for routine check-up. The last time he showed up at the MND was on 26 of May, 1977.

Baylosis attended the CPP/NPA plenum held at Mt. Teranos, Dinalupihan, Bataan in June 1977 where he was chosen as the Party's Secretary General.

PREDENCIO CALUBID

(a.k.a. "Kumander Eliot"/"Ka Rosal")

Head, New People's Army; Chairman, Student's Gov't of Tacloban City; Head, Samar Youth Association; President, Citizen Information Movement; Organizer, Alpha Sigma Sorority.

He hails from Villareal, Western Samar, and was the KM organizer in Leyte and Samar during the pre-Martial Law days. He currently heads the NPA in Samar.

Calubid studied in Leyte Colleges, Tacloban City and afterwards taught there for sometime, even as he involved himself in activism. He joined the CPP/NPA in December 1980.

IGNACIO CAPEGSAN

(a.k.a. "Kumander Lot")

Member, Central Committee; Member Northern Luzon Regional Party Committee; (NLRPC); Co, PLTN Co, Forest Region in Isabela; Head, Expansion Team Kalinga-Apayao; Secretary, Llocos-Montanosa-Pangasinan Regional Party Committee; Chairman, Pansamantalang Pang-Rehiyon Komite ng Partido (PPKP) Commander, Montany Platoon; Secretary, Northwest Luzon Regional Party Committee; Chairman, Regional Executive Committee.

He was born in Sagada Mountain Province and reportedly belongs to a farming tribe. Capegsan heads the Kalinga-Apayao expansion team and is commander of the Montany Platoon. He was pinpointed as one of the leaders of the 150 armed NPAs who went to Digoyo Palawan, Isabella to assist Kumander Dencio in the unloading of 3,500 armalite rifles and other military hardware from M/V

Karagstan I. He was also with Victor Corpuz and company during the raid on the Philippine Military Academy (PMA) armory in Ft. Del Pilar, Bagulo City on 29 December 1970.

JUANITO RIVERA Y MACASPAC

(a.k.a. "Kumander Kulet"/Teddy)

Vice Chairman, Central Committee, Member, Political Bureau; Member, Executive Committee; Member, Central Luzon Regional Executive Committee; Vice Chairman, Military Commission; Co, Central Luzon Western Front Committee; Alternate Co CLRPC Regular Mobile Force; Member, Liquidation Squad of Commander Dante; Head, Recruitment Training Central Luzon; Ex-Sector Commander, New People's Army; Designated Commander, Sparrow Unit, Central Luzon 1976; Head, Central Luzon Regional Operational Commander; Head, Northern Sector, Central Luzon; Supervisor, Southern Tarlac & Northern Pampagna; Head, Organization Department, CLROC; Leader, NPA Mobile Liquidation Squad, Nueva Ecija; Head, Military Commission.

He comes from Capes, Tarlac and presently serves as the Party Vice-Chairman. Appointed head of the CPP Military Commission in 1979, he also organized and supervises the activities of two special liquidation teams to operate in Pampanga and in Tarlac.

BENITO TIAMZON Y ENRIQUEZ

(a.k.a. "Kumander Sencio" "Kumander Percy") Member, Samahan Demokratiko Kabataan: Member, Central Committee; Member, Politburo; Member, Executive Committee; Staff Member, UP Philippine Collegian.

At 35, Tiamzon is a Politburo member and secretary of the Visayan Regional Party Committee (EVRPC), operating in the northern-most part of Western Samar. He is married to "Ka Sencia," also a member of the CPP/NPA.

ROMEO KINTANAR Y ALVEAR

(a.k.a. "Kumander Rolly"/"Budot")

Member, Kabataang Makabayan; Intelligence Officer, Krus; Member, Krus; Commanding Officer NEFCR; Member, Regional Executive Committee; Deputy Secretary, Krus; Member Central Committee; Deputy Secretary, NEMRPC; Secretary, Head, Phil. Public School Teacher Association.

A former student at the University of Mindanao, Kintanar was the alleged ex-henchman of Lt. Victor Corpuz (a military who defected to the NPA in 1970). He became a member of the NPA in March 1972. In the early 1975, he was dispatched by the Party to Mindanao: There, Kintanar "emerged as the key military tactician and commander in the NPA, building up rebel forces in Mindanao from a total of 7 gun-carriers in 1975 to about 100 by the end of 1976."

He was recently promoted and named head of the NPA central military staff and of its national operational command. He is also the present chairman of the KOMMID.

ANTONIO ZUMEL

(a.k.a. "Ka Tony"/"Nick Joaquin")

Member, Central Committee; Member, National Executive Committee; Member, National Commission for Educ. & Prop; Editor, Ang Bayan; Head, National Democratic Front.

Head of the National Democratic Front (NDF) and current editor of Ang Bayan (CCP's official organ), Zumel was one of the duly-accredited mass media personalities identified with the Kabataang Makabayan. He went underground when Martial Law was declared by deposed President Ferdinand Marcos in 1972.

Zumel, who was once president of the National Press Club, said in an interview by a New York City-based public television network that: "Violent revolution is the only means for a change in the Philippines and that the Filipino people will have to fight counterrevolutionary violence with revolutionary violence."

ERICSON BACULINAO Y MEDINA

(a.k.a. "Eric Rivera")

Member, New People's Army; Member, Kabataang Makabayan; Member, Aklan Provincial Party Committee; Member, Central Committee; Member, Student Cul Association of UP (SCAUP); Head, New Popular Alliance (NPA); President, UP Student Council; Chairman, Movement for Democratic Phil. (MDP); Member, International Liason CMSN, CPP.

He is from Odiongan, Romblon and finished his AB Political Science studies at the U.P. He left the country for China and has stayed there since 1972, until recently when his arrival was reported. During his college days, he was an outstanding student leader, who headed the Movement for Democratic Philippines (MDP). A member of the CPP international liaison commission, Baculinao is very active in propaganda work and other highly sensitive matters for the organization.

SANTIAGO STA. ROMANA Y LUCERO

(a.k.a. "Chito")

Member, Central Committee; Member, Samahan Demokratiko Kabataan; Member, Kabataang Makabayan; Member, Movement for Democratic Phil. (MDP); Member, Student Alliance for National Democracy; Member, Board of Editors "Bandilang Pula."

Born on 15 January 1948 and educated at the De La Salle College (B.S. Commercial) and at the U.P. (M.A. Political Science), Sta. Romana distinguished himself as a Manila-based student.

Presently he is a member of Board of Editors, Bandilang Pula official organ of the NPA. Together with Ericson Baculinao, Sta. Romana stayed in Red China when ex-President Marcos proclaimed Martial Law. He was the head of the Philippine Youth Delegation which attended the 22nd Anniversary of the People's Republic of China on 1 October 1971.

LUIS JALANDONI Y GAMBOA

(a.k.a. "Kumander Berns"/"Ka Rosendo")

Adviser, Federation of Free Farmers; Adviser, National Federation of Sugar Workers; Head, KHI RHO Youth Movement; Member, Philippine Priest, Inc; Member, Recreation Bu, Organizational Dept, CPP; Member, Negros Sub-Regional Committee; Member, Zone one Tondo Organization (ZOTO); Head, New Priest Alliance; Head, Special Negros Party Secretariat; Head, Citizen's League for Civil Liberty.

A well-travelled intellectual and ex-priest, Jalandoni joined the CPP in May, 1972, taking the revolutionary name "Kasamang Rosendo." Sworn in by Ka Maria as a candidate member of the CPP in Bacolod City, he was later assigned to conduct research on the sugar industry. On 19 December 1974, he married Consuelo Ladesman, a nun and also a CPP member.

BENJAMIN DE VERA

(a.k.a. "Kumander Benjie")

A significant member of the Politburo, De Vera participated in many special missions for the revolutionary movement.

Recently, he took over from Rolly Kintanar as head of the NPA's in Mindanao, when the latter was summoned by the Party to conduct missions in the Capital.

B. Territorial Commission/Regional Party Committee/Island Party Committee/Provincial Party Committee

1. LLAMAS Sotero
2. CORONADO Edison
3. CALIZO Manuel
4. DOMINADO Tomas
5. DEMAFILES NEMASIO
6. VILLANUEVA Jesus
7. BALISTOY Ruben
8. LLOREN Examperto
9. JOSE Joel
10. MAPANO Alfredo
11. MADLOS George
12. VILLANUEVA Menandro
13. ALVARANDO Valeriano

The Reds on the Hills

It may be difficult to impose an immediate truce in some areas because the insurgency situation in the country varies from region to region. The military arms of the CPP are divided into Territorial Commissions and Regional/Island/Provincial Committees throughout the country. The initiative of the Aquino government under her negotiators headed by Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra and Human Rights Commissioner Jose Diokno and with the CPP-NPA-NDF emissaries under former newspapermen-turned-rebels Satur Ocampo and Tony Zumel could establish rapport with the insurgents in the hills if both reach an

accord to their basic demands: national sovereignty, liberal democracy and the full implementation of land reform. But the possibility of a ceasefire is bleak considering that both parties speak of different ideologies.

For the meantime, let us meet the Reds on the hills:

SOTERO LLAMAS

(a.k.a. Nognog/Fidel/Teroy)

Tabaco, Albay

Commanding Officer/Secretary

- He was soliciting financial/material support in Talisay and Tablon, both in Libon, Albay;
- Acting chairman of the Lakas ng Tabaquenong Kabataan (LATAKAN) and formerly a 3rd year AB student at the Aquinas University of Legaspi;
- Caretaker of the Propaganda Organizing Teams, together with Ed Jacob, in the first district of Albay with mass base in the town of Tabaco;
- Transferred from his present position in the Regional Secretariat in Legaspi City to the KM National Council in Metro Manila area;
- Directed by the Central Committee to coordinate with STRPC leaders and worked out for the masses;
- Was last known as Chairman of the Organizational Department, KM Bicol Regional Secretariat in Legaspi City and a probable candidate for advance CPP/Moolist training or assignment.

EDISON CORONADO

(a.k.a. Lucas/Max/Aplong/Timot/Usting)

Alternate Member, RC

STRPC Team Leader, Armed Expansion Team, Katarungan GZ Secretary, Mindoro Island Party Committee

- He was a ST member operating in Laguna and in-charge in the conduct of politization activities in Kalaysan area;
- Operates, together with the remnants of Ka Usting's (Rena Cruz) group in the isolated barriours of Cavite;
- Frequently seen roaming around Barangay Plasan, Cavite, Laguna together with Efren Rubio and five armed men to disseminate information to the ST members operating in the area;
- Spearheaded a liquidation team known as "Operation Black Orchids" to liquidate government informers/agents;
- Through his effort, the MIPC was able to organize in 1981 the Party Organ in two district committees; one in Mindoro Oriental and another in Mindoro Occidental.

MANUEL S. CALIZO, JR.

(a.k.a. Warren/Judy/Criss/Liberato)

Ibayan, Aklan

Chairman, KM Aklan Chapter; Head, Publication Dept. of KM/SDK/MSP group in Aklan member, Semi-Armed Prop. Unit, NPA Secretary, Visayas Commission

(VISCOM) 1985 Secretary, Aklan Prov'l Party Commission Overall Leader of the NPA group in Northern Aklan and Antique provinces
Secretary, Panay Island Regional Party Committee

- He was an NPA Commander of the Western Visaya Region and presently NR 5 in the NPA National Hierarchy;
- Supervises the "VICEGROUP," an alleged ST front organization in Aklan College, and known to recruit new members and act as look-out of STS;
- Commander of a group of more or less 100 fully armed NPA members based in upper Barangay Kapilihan, Ibaya, Aklan;
- Issued a memorandum to all members operating in DC-3 area stating that all full-time and legal members are being integrated into Sparrow Unit members to implement their "Agaw-Armas" operation and instructed that any acquired FAS should be deposited to the custody of an organizing committee.

TOMAS L. DOMINADOR, JR.
(a.k.a. Ayson/Renato Dominquez)
Dumangas, Iloilo
Secretary, Panay Island Party Committee (PIPC)
Secretary, Regional Organizations Dept. (ROD)

NEMESIO DEMAFILES
(a.k.a. Esco/Tenong/Angie)
La Castellana, Negros Occidental
Secretary, Negros Island Regional Party Committee

- He formerly engaged in buying sugarcane from local planters and milled at Dancongcaon Sugar Central which said business venture is being controlled by religious radicals of the Negros province.

JESUS VILLANUEVA
(a.k.a. Asiong/Ruben)
Member, Central Visayas District, Camarines Norte, KLA, STRPC Secretary, Cebu Island Party Committee

RUBEN BALISTOY
(a.k.a. Benjie/Boy/Dodoy Paller)
Valencia, Bohol
Former Secretary, Bohol Provisional Committee Member, Western Sub-Regional Committee Member, Leyte Provisional Committee
Chairman, East Working Unit of the Leyte Provisional Committee
Secretary, Samar Island Party Committee Head, Samar Island Party Committee

- He was monitored to have conducted massive recruitment and propaganda activities in the province of Southern Leyte after his escape from detention on June 1977 together with Dennis Maningo;
- Intensified political education/training mass work specialty among the members of the Federation of Free Farmers in Bohol;
- Refused to accept to be a member of the Eastern Visayas Regional Committee (EVRC) but his refusal was denied and the base of EVRC was eventually transferred to the countryside of Samar

EXAMPERIO LLOREN

(a.k.a. Mociong/Berting/Nilo)

Jagna, Bohol

Deputy Secretary for Education, Leyte Provisional Committee

Deputy Secretary for Education, Countryside Party Branch, LPC Member, CPP;

Bohol

Secretary, Leyte Island Party Committee

- He organized several youths clubs in Barangay Faguina, Jagna Bohol which he became the first president;

- Sent to Manila by Jorge Cabardo to undergo training/education in the National Democratic Movement and later projected to Leyte to be groomed to takeover the position of secretary of the Leyte Provisional Committee vacated by Alcover who was arrested;

- Helped build-up the CPP in Bohol and engaged in underground subversive activities in the countryside areas of Bohol and Southern Leyte.

JOEL JOSE

(a.k.a. Sendong/Sanyo/Mike/Bronco)

Davao City, Davao Sur

Deputy Secretary, Misamis Occidental Prov'l Committee

Secretary, Front Committee 9 Western Mindanao, RPC

- He was designated as political officer of the NPA's Mobile Barrio Organizing Committee (BOC) stationed in Maragusan Valley until his arrest by a joint Police-BSDU team at the house of Alias Tura at Sitio Bagong, Silang, Maragusan Valley, Mbini, Davao del Norte;

- Using the Alias Bronco with headquarters located in the hinterlands of Barangay Namot, Tudela which is codenamed "Sibuyas."

ALFREDO/EDUARDO MAPANG

(a.k.a. Tohtie/Basil/Toring)

Davao City, Davao Sur

Vice-Chairman and Head, Organizing Dept., CPP-Davao City Zone Secretary, Zone Committee and Area Committee

Secretary, Central Front Committee, Mindanao

Head, Bukidnon Provincial Committee, Deputy Secretary, North Central Mindanao Regional Party

- He operates in Butuan City together with Michael Borneo and Nelson Abellana with group's base at Lagihan Dist., Butuan City, Agusan del Sur.

- He was arrested with three others on August 22, 1973 in one of the underground houses in Davao City and escaped on January 10, 1973 from the Davao del Sur PC stockage.

- Reportedly last seen leaving from Cebu City on January 9, 1985 on board an unidentified ship.

GEORGE MADLOS

(a.k.a. Kasky/Loloy/Dado/Lino)

Surigao City, Surigao del Norte Member, KHI RHO Central Mindanao State University

Head, KHI RHO Movement

Leader, District II, Front 3, Eastern Mindanao Regional Party Committee

Head, Main Guerrilla Unit (MGU)

Head, Komiteng Tigpatunan sa Panggubatan Task 4

Head, Front 5

Secretary, Southeastern Mindanao Regional Party Committee

Secretary Northeastern Mindanao Regional Party Committee

Member, Regional Executive Secretariat, Mindanao Commission

- He was identified as an overall Training Commander in a ST cap at Mt. Mara-Aton, Sta. Ana, Tubay, Agusan del Norte and using "Lino" as his alias;
- Arrested on December 7, 1973 by the joint elements of four MIGs Davao del Norte CC Team in Surigao City and granted house arrest on January 23, 1974;
- Conducted recruitment and expansional activities on March 14, 1980 in Barangay Maasin, Esperanza, Agusan del Sur;
- Sighted sometime last week of March, 1983 in Surigao del Norte with still unidentified purpose.

MEMANDRO VILLANUEVA

(a.k.a. Nelson/Dennis/Dexter)

Tondo, Manila

Member, Samahang Demokratikong Kabataan (SKD)

Head, Student Organizing Group (SDK)

Cadre, Mindanao Regional Party Committee

Secretary, Front 3, Eastern Mindanao Regional Party Committee

Secretary, Southern Mindanao Regional Party Committee

VALERIANO ALVARANDO

(a.k.a. Boy/Rico/Yoyong/Eric)

Matanao, Davao Sur

Chairman, Timog Mindanao

Secretary, Southern Mindanao Regional Party Committee

Deputy Secretary, Southern Mindanao Regional Party Committee

- He joined the subversive terrorists at So. Labac, Brgy. Saboy, Matanao, Davao del Sur immediately after the dissolution of the FFF Agro-Industrial Training Center in Cabasagan, New Matanao where he was a student. He has an estimated 120 followers.

/13104

CSO: 4200/1414

PHILIPPINES

NEGROS CIVIC PROGRAMS, DAVAO NPA REHABILITATION REPORTED

Bangkok THE NATION in English 24 Aug 86 p 11

[Text]

THURSDAY this week the Philippines marked with great ceremony the assassination of Benigno Aquino whose widow is the president at present. The backlash of that historic event turned the Philippines topsy-turvy and very serious attempts to stabilize the country politically and economically are being made.

A fresh crusade against poverty and communism in the central Philippines is giving hope to people who face hunger and death each day in one of the country's most depressed regions, writes Joel Palacios of Reuter from Bacolod.

Short of funds but brimming with ideas, the new governor and the military commander of Negros Occidental province have widespread support for their drive to stamp out hunger and defeat communist rebels, civic leaders and businessmen told Palacios. Up to 90 per cent of the province's more than two million people live below the poverty line and 70 per cent of the children suffer from serious malnutrition, Governor Daniel Lacson said.

Youth and student groups, private foundations, businessmen, doctors, nurses and lawyers are volunteering to help Lacson and Lt Col Miguel Coronel improve conditions in the sugar-rich province.

President Corazon Aquino appointed the two men after the February 'people power' and military revolt that drove Ferdinand Marcos into exile. Lacson is a former shipping firm executive and Coronel is a "reformist officer" who joined the revolt.

"Lacson and Coronel have generated hope among the people and I'm sure the communists are worried," one businessman said. "The people are being stirred from the stupor brought by debilitating effects of poverty and government neglect."

Negros provides most of the Philippines' sugar but conditions there deteriorated when world prices collapsed and the industry slumped about three years ago.

Thousands of peasants lost their jobs and their families starved as they left the countryside in a vain search for work.

All became vulnerable to communist propaganda, which capitalized on the apparent inability of the Marcos government to deal with the situation and the unwillingness of many "haciendero" landowners to switch to other crops.

Malnourished children with bulging bellies or crippled by disease and hunger, became a common sight in the streets of Bacolod, the provincial capital.

The communist New People's

Army (NPA), which has been fighting the government since 1969, grew in strength. The army acknowledges that they effectively control the "chicks area," a name taken from the first letters of the six southern towns — Candoni, Hinoba-an, Isabela, Cauayan, Kabankalan and Sipalay.

"Years of government neglect have exacerbated the plight of the people and there was a general feeling of hopelessness during the past several years," sugar plantation owner Eduardo Ledesma told Reuters.

"Now, we are hopeful under the new government. What they need is food, jobs and relative peace," Ledesma said.

GOVERNOR Lacson, 39, surprised many people when he led a group of civilian volunteers deep into the "chicks" earlier this month bringing food and medical supplies to the peasants.

He said: "We think we know the problems. We think we know the solutions and we have the people who are prepared and committed to deliver the solutions."

Lacson said volunteer groups were working on such projects as crop diversification and sharing foreclosed sugar land among peasants for growing food crops or organizing health services.

"Everyday my office is full of people who want to help and we even have volunteers who collect taxes," he said. "But we are dependent on international aid. So far, Canada has committed CDN\$11 million (US\$7.7 million) for the poor."

There has been a lull in fighting since government and rebel representatives began meeting last month and agreed to talks aimed at reaching a ceasefire in the 17-year-old war.

But the government is not taking chances and the army has doubled its strength in southern Negros to four

battalions, or roughly 2,800 men.

Both sides have also been active in a propaganda war and for many years the rebels had the edge, conducting regular teach-ins among farm workers in the "haciendas."

Now Coronel has launched anti-communist lecture campaigns among schools, social, women's and business groups to counter rebel propagandists.

"We would rather talk than shoot," said Coronel, who moves around Bacolod unescorted and drives a civilian car to as many as four lectures a day.

"In a revolution, the quality of support of the people is of paramount importance. If the people, the silent majority, will not help us, we will lose this war," he told students at a local high school.

Coronel, a graduate of the Philippine Military Academy, encourages questions at his lectures and has impressed many with his candid answers.

At one recent three-hour session, he admitted the military had carried out widespread abuses of civilians and that some officers were more interested in getting rich than in the welfare of the people.

But he said discipline and morale — and morality — among the soldiers had improved with the appointment of responsible officers to sensitive command positions.

He is translating his lectures into Ilongo, the local language, and plans also to visit towns and villages where the communists have been active.

MEANWHILE Clayton Jones of the Christian Science Monitor, describing a ceremony in Tagum, Philippines, held by the communist insurgents writes: "Except for one thing, this graduation ceremony looked a lot like the end of any typical summer camp session. A few songs were sung, awards were given, parents waited to pick up

their kids, and the goodbyes were generous and tearful after two weeks of challenge and fun. There was even a prayer for Ronald Reagan."

But Jones points out that these 31 "camp" graduates are former communist rebels who have come down from the hills after years of fighting the "US-Marcos dictatorship" and killing soldiers, their fellow Filipinos. With Marcos gone, Mrs Aquino in power, and reforms of the military and economy underway, many members of the New People's Army (NPA), the armed wing of the Philippine Communist Party, are asking, "Why fight?"

For those who decide to hand in their AK-47s, the private sector and the Aquino government welcome them with open arms in the hope of ending a 17-year communist insurgency and reconciling a torn nation.

"Many people in the hills prefer the government, because now they do not fear being salvaged (killed by the Philippine military)," says Froilan Manos, an ex-NPA rebel in the graduating class who was recently an active member of an NPA "armed propaganda team."

The "returnees," as they prefer to be called, are offered a two-week reorientation through the efforts of private business, the military, the Roman Catholic Church, and the government. At the end, the ex-rebels are granted amnesty and a plot of farm land or a job-training course.

The first rehabilitation centre (the government calls them "reconciliation centres") is located in a two-storey building on the rural outskirts of Tagum, the capital of Davao del Norte Province on the southern island of Mindanao. The province is home to the strongest concentration of NPA rebels.

Contrary to some predictions, rebels have not flooded out of the hills since Mrs Aquino took power five months ago. Rather, almost all of the estimated 16,000 insurgents appear to be either committed to the communist cause or are maintaining a "wait-and-see" attitude toward reforms promised by Aquino. So far, only four batches of ex-rebels totalling fewer than 100 have gone through the rehabilitation. A second centre opened last week 80 miles south in Digos.

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CSO: 4200/1414

PHILIPPINES

NEGROS SUGAR PLANTERS REVIVING PRIVATE ARMIES

HK170531 Davao City PERYODIKO DABAW in English 3 Sep 86 p 5

[By Philippine News & Features]

[Text] Persistent reports that some planters are forming private armies or vigilante groups similar to the Civilian Home Defense Forces [CHDF], the notorious para-military unit involved in numerous human rights violations, were practically confirmed by National Federation of Sugarcane Planters (NFSP) President Romeo Guanzon in a television program over GMA Channel 10 here in Bacolod.

When asked by SUGAR FORUM interviewer Rey Remitio about alleged plans by members of NFSP to reactivate the CHDF, Guanzon immediately denied the allegation but confirmed that the federation is planning to organize "private security guards."

Guanzon explained that the decision was arrived at during the national convention of the NFSP a few weeks ago when the planters conferred with Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile. The planters asked him for "protection" because, they said, some planters had recently been victimized by holdups and robberies.

Another reason cited by the planters was their fear of being harmed by armed groups or by their own workers especially those who have long been abandoned by their landlords.

Enrile was said to have "considered" their request for armed protection, according to Guanzon.

The NFSP president said he knew that the task of fighting guerrillas of the New People's Army belongs to the military. That is why, he said, he was personally against the reactivation of the CHDF.

"Instead," the federation president explained, their "private security guards" will perform "just like those security guards hired from private security agencies."

The federation members will screen applicants and provide funds for these guards' operations while the military will provide the training, Guanzon said.

"These private security guards are to be trained, armed and supervised by the military," Guanzon repeatedly emphasized. "But we (NFSP) will screen very well the people we will accept," he added.

Guanzon's assurance were obviously intended to assure critics that these "private security guards" will not be committing atrocities or be converted into private armies in the future.

/9604

CSO: 4200/6

PHILIPPINES

BRIEFS

DEVELOPMENT BANK RESTRUCTURING PLANNED--The government will restructure the Development Bank of the Philippines [DBP] so that it can avail of liberal terms in the repayment of the country's \$26 billion loan to international creditor banks. Finance Minister Jaime Ongpin said this is one of the conditions imposed by the World Bank on the Philippine Government before it considers approving a liberal repayment proposal of the Aquino government. Ongpin said he and Central Bank Governor Jose Fernandez signed a memorandum of agreement with World Bank officials for the DBP to consolidate its branches and discontinue its subsidy and other aspects of policy. [Text] [Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 17 Sep 86] /9604

PRICES CONTINUE DOWNWARD TREND--Declining prices due to low purchasing power of consumers persisted during August as the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) reported a negative 1.6 percent deflation rate during the month from a negative 1.38 in July. Based on the figures released yesterday by NEDA, prices in the rural areas went down further by 2.66 percent in August from the previous month's 2.28 percent-drop. It was only in Metro Manila where price movements during the month led to a rise in the inflation rate from 3.2 percent to 3.93 percent, according to the NEDA. The NEDA reported that prices for the entire country, as measured by the consumer price index, registered a very slight increase which was too small to pull up the inflation rate. [Text] [Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 18 Sep 86 p 15] /9604

BARANGAY OFFICIALS TO BE REPLACED--Local Governments Minister Aquilino Pimentel Jr. reiterated yesterday that all Barangay captains with poor records of performance, especially those who had been loyal to deposed President Marcos, will be changed by the end of October. Pimentel repeated that Barangay officials with good records will stay in office, especially if they have strong support from their constituents. He ordered all officers in charge in cities and towns all over the country to make recommendations for erring Barangay officials. [Text] [Dagupan City DZDL Radio in English 0445 GMT 19 Sep 86] /9604

CSO: 4200/6

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

VIETNAM

NHAN DAN VIEWS WORK OF UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OW170815 Hanoi VNA in English 0725 GMT 17 Sep 86

["NHAN DAN: An Important Session of UN General Assembly"--VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi, 17 Sep (VNA)--The 41st session of the UN General Assembly which takes place in the international year of peace has the heavy task of stimulating the struggle for peace against all dangerous schemes and acts of the U.S. imperialists and their allies to push ahead the nuclear arms race, NHAN DAN says in a commentary today.

"In the past year," the paper says, "mankind has witnessed many outstanding activities of the Soviet Union for peace and disarmament, most recently, the Soviet Union, together with other socialist countries, has proposed that this session take up the question of establishing a common system of international security in all aspects, military, political, economic and humanitarian."

"Peace is closely associated with national independence and international security. Therefore, to maintain peace, it is necessary to respect the right of each nation to decide its own destiny, to abolish all hotbeds of tension and to solve all disputes between countries by peaceful means."

The paper goes on: "The world continues to face serious economic problems resulting from an unjust international economic order characterized by the policy of oppression and exploitation applied by capitalism and imperialism to the developing countries. That is why, to fight for a new, equal and reasonable international economic order is the burning topic on the agenda of this session of the UN General Assembly."

NHAN DAN continues: "After a period of bitter struggle against the imperialist and other reactionary forces, a new trend has emerged in the world, i.e. the forces of peace, revolution and progress closely united in the struggle for the fundamental objectives of our time has obtained important achievements. Today, encouraged by the Soviet Union's peace initiatives and the successful 8th nonaligned summit, they will certainly further accelerate the struggle against the forces opposed to peace, national independence, democracy and social progress."

"With the concerted efforts of the progressive forces, there is little doubt that this session will be a milestone on the path to implement the UN Charter, worthy of being a meeting of the world community in the international year of peace," NHAN DAN says in conclusion.

/9604

CSO: 4200/5

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

VIETNAM

BRIEFS

INTELLECTUALS VISIT HUNGARY--Hanoi, 31 Aug (VNA)--A delegation of Vietnamese intellectuals has visited Hungary at the invitation of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front. The delegation, headed by Engineer Nghiem Xuan Yem, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front, was received by Janos Peter, vice president of the Hungarian National Assembly. The delegation had working sessions with its host to compare notes on the front work. It visited cultural and economic establishments in Budapest and other places. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0728 GMT 31 Aug 86] /9604

GIFT FROM USSR FOR CHILDREN--Hanoi, 17 Sep (VNA)--The Soviet Women's Committee and the Soviet Children's Fund have presented 15 tons of goods as a gift to Vietnamese children. The gift includes school things, clothes, blankets, pillows, bed-sheets, etc. Most of them will be delivered to children in the provinces of Thai Binh and Ha Nam Ninh, which were hit hard by the recent storm "Wayne." [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1539 GMT 17 Sep 86] /9604

SWISS PROFESSOR IN LANG SON--Hanoi, 17 Sep (VNA)--Professor Alex Richard, member of the Swiss Labour Party has called on a number of medical facilities in the northern border province of Lang Son. He also visited the Local Red Cross Organisation. The Swiss professor made bedside visits to many patients under treatment. Prof Alex Richard said that back in his country he would tell his people about the Vietnamese people's courage and tenacity and would continue to campaign for assistance to the Vietnamese people in national construction and defence. This is the second Vietnam visit of Prof Alex Richard, now 80. Several years ago, he had spent most of his pensions buying two ambulances, two sewing machines, three tons of medicines, medical equipment and clothes for the people of Lang Son Province, victim of China's aggression. Prof Alex Richard has been a staunch supporter of the just cause of the Vietnamese people since the anti-U.S. resistance. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0720 GMT 17 Sep 86] /9604

NHAN DAN AT L'HUMANITE FAIR--Hanoi, 17 Sep (VNA)--The Vietnamese leading paper NHAN DAN has attended the annual fair of the French Communist daily L'HUMANITE recently held in Ha Courneuve town on the outskirts of Paris. The NHAN DAN stand was visited by a delegation of the French Communist Party Central Committee headed by Francette Lazard, Politburo member of the party Central Committee. It was warmly welcomed by Vietnamese

Ambassador to France Ha Van Lau and General Secretary of the Vietnamese Residents' Union in France Laan Ba Chau. On show at the stand were Vietnamese arts and crafts and books. It also displayed photos and pictures featuring Vietnam's landscape and its outstanding achievements in national construction and defence. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0723 GMT 17 Sep 86] /9604

MESSAGE TO GUINEA-BISSAU PARTY--Hanoi, 18 Sep (VNA)--The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam has extended its greetings to the Central Committee of the African Party for Independence Guinea and Cape Verde [as received] (PAIGC) on the 30th foundation of the PAIGC. The congratulatory message says: "Over the past 30 years, the fraternal people of Guinea-Bissau under the leadership of the African Party for Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde, bringing into play the tradition of courage in struggle and industry and creativeness in labour have overcome difficulties and hardships in the struggle for national defence and construction. They have thus actively contributed to the common struggle of the people in Africa and across the world against imperialism, colonialism old and new, apartheid Zionism, for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress." The message wishes greater successes for the PAIGC and the people of Guinea-Bissau and further strengthening of the friendship and fraternal solidarity between the parties and people of the two countries. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1509 GMT 18 Sep 86] /9604

MESSAGE TO JAMAICA PEOPLE'S PARTY--Hanoi, 18 Sep (VNA)--The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam today extended its warmest greetings to the 48th congress of the People's National Party of Jamaica. (?The message says:) "Your congress is being held at a time when the world situation has become extremely tense and complicated due to the warmongering policy and the arms race conducted by the U.S. imperialists, particularly in Central America. The Reagan administration is undertaking new and extremely dangerous steps of escalation against Nicaragua, an independent and sovereign country, further straining the situation in the region. [Quotation marks as received] It expresses the belief that the PNP congress would be "a significant contribution to the struggle of the people in Latin America, the Caribbean and across the world against imperialism, for peace, independence, (?democracy) and social progress." [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1514 GMT 18 Sep 86] /9604

DELEGATION ATTENDS DIOXIN SYMPOSIUM--Hanoi, 18 Sep (VNA)--A four-member Vietnamese delegation headed by Le Cao Dai, secretary general of the Vietnam committee for investigation of toxic chemicals used by U.S. imperialism in Vietnam war, has attended the international symposium on dioxin held in Fukuoka, a city in southern Japan. At a press conference held by the Vietnamese delegation on 17 September Le Chao Dai said: Dioxin and some other chemicals of high toxicity have been found in the (?body) of many people living in southern Vietnam. It results from the use of Agent Orange, a kind of defoliants which were sprayed by U.S. aircraft over large areas in South Vietnam during the U.S. war of aggression against Vietnam. The Vietnamese Government has been carrying out many investigations in these areas to work out measures to check the long-term consequences

of these toxic chemicals which have often caused cancers and birth deformities to the local people. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1518 GMT 18 Sep 86] /9604

CONTRACTS WITH USSR--Hanoi, 18 Sep (VNA)--Contracts between the Soviet Union and Vietnam on the production of vegetables and fruit in Vietnam were signed here Wednesday. Signatories were Vo The An, general director of the Vietnam [word indistinct] under the Foreign Trade Ministry, and V.I. Velichko, economic counsellor of the Soviet Embassy in Vietnam. Under these contracts, the Soviet side will supply Vietnam with technical equipment and materials to boost the production of vegetables and fruit to be exported to the Soviet Union in the 1986-90 period. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1516 GMT 18 Sep 86] /9604

ENVOY TO UNESCO--Hanoi, 19 Sep (VNA)--The new Vietnamese ambassador to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Ha Huy Tam, has presented his credentials to UNESCO Director-General Amadou Mahtar M'bow. Availing himself of this opportunity, Ha Huy Tam voiced the Vietnamese Government's unswerving support for the UNESCO's goals in the struggle for peace, development and international cooperation in the domains of education, science, culture and communications. He also thanked the UNESCO director-general himself and the organization for their heartfelt assistance to Vietnam in its programs of cooperation with UNESCO. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0719 GMT 19 Sep 86] /9604

CSO: 4200/5

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

VIETNAM

BRIEFS

TRUONG CHINH LETTER TO CHILDREN--Hanoi, 18 Sep (VNA)--President of the State Council Truong Chinh today sent his love to Vietnamese children at home and abroad on the occasion of the traditional mid-autumn festival. In his open letter President Truong Chinh calls upon them to help one another learn well, work hard and make the Ho Chi Minh Young Pioneers Organisation and the Ho Chi Minh children's group ever stronger. He urges them to strive for the title "Uncle Ho's good nephew and niece," thus making the current school year a success. President Truong Chinh also calls on them to closely unite with their friends in Laos, Kampuchea, the Soviet Union, and other socialist countries, and children of all lands in the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0702 GMT 18 Sep 86] /9604

CSO: 4200/5

AGRICULTURE

VIETNAM

VU DINH LIEU WRITES ON LIVESTOCK BREEDING

OW172035 Hanoi VNA in English 1532 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Hanoi, 17 Sep (VNA)--In a long article carried by NHAN DAN today, Vu Dinh Lieu, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, remarks that, generally speaking during the past 5 years livestock breeding in Vietnam continued to expand. However, he notes, the pace remains slow, not commensurate with the country's potentials and still far below the demands in food for domestic use and export, in draft force for agriculture and in fertilizer.

The vice-chairman continues: "During the 1981-85 plan quite comprehensive progress was made in livestock breeding. The numbers of buffalos, cows, pigs and poultry rose by 12, 56, 18 and 42 percent respectively in 1985 compared with the 1980 figures. In terms of product, 1985 saw a quicker development than in previous years as the total amount of meat obtained in that year rose by 67 percent and the amount of pork by 92 percent. That the increase of products was bigger than that of the number of animals indicates that there has been a substantial improvement of the quality of the stock. The average weight of cattle, pigs and poultry ready for slaughter has also increased.

"In the coming years greater efforts should be concentrated to make the livestock breeding become a main and large-scale socialist branch of production. Priority should be given to increasing the horned animals, chiefly buffalos and cows, until the food problem is solved. Buffalo raising is also aimed firstly at meeting the demand in draft force and also in meat and milk. The present number of buffalos and cows of 5.1 million head is expected to rise to 6.5 million in 1990.

"Pig and poultry raising should be developed everywhere for food and fertilizer. Their number should increase from 11.7 million and 91.7 million in 1985 to 15 million and 150 million in 1990 respectively. Other animals such as horses, goats and rabbits will also be raised on a larger scale.

"More attention will be paid to the application of scientific and technical advances and more material and technological investments will be put into stockbreeding.

"It is necessary to promulgate new and appropriate policies regarding livestock breeding, particularly the incentive policies since it will remain for a long time chiefly a family business.

AGRICULTURE

VIETNAM

BRIEFS

PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL BRIEFS--Hanoi, 13 Sep (VNA)--The Central Vietnam Province of Nghia Binh has zoned 10,000 hectares for planting coconut trees and 3,000 hectares for oil palm trees. The Central Highlands Province of Gia Lai-Kontum has earmarked 50,000 hectares for groundnut planting. Quang Nam-Da Nang Province in central Vietnam has marked off 15,000 hectares for tung trees. In recent years, these provinces exported an increasing amount of vegetable oils. In this summer-autumn cropping season, the province of Nghe Tinh put 47,000 hectares under rice, up by 10,000 hectares over the same crop last year. The province also put new high-yield rice strains under cultivation. [Excerpts] [Hanoi VNA in English 1448 GMT 13 Sep 86] /9604

CSO: 4200/5

LABOR

VIETNAM

BRIEFS

LABOR PLANNING COMPLETED--Hanoi, 17 Sep (VNA)--By now 328 of Vietnam's total of 438 districts and provincial capitals have completed drawing up their plans for labour distribution and utilization. The foremost aim of this work is to plan the growth of the population and redistribute the work force within each village and each district in order to make the best use of the local resources. The plans focus on investing more labour in intensive farming, land utilization and crop multiplication. Besides farming, most of the districts will develop livestock breeding and handicrafts to produce more goods for local consumption and export, and to create more jobs. Densely populated areas will move part of their work-force to build new economic zones outside their districts or provinces. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0715 GMT 17 Sep 86] /9604

CSO: 4200/5

HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

VIETNAM

NATIONAL SEMINAR ON ESSENTIAL DRUGS CONVENED

OW172040 Hanoi VNA in English 1542 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Hanoi, 17 Sep (VNA)--A national seminar on essential drugs, the first of its kind in Vietnam, was held here from 16-17 September. It was jointly sponsored by Vietnam's Ministry of Public Health, the United Nations World Health Organization (WHO) and the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA).

It was attended by Prof Dang Hoi Xuan, minister of public health, Nguyen Duy Cuong, general director of Vietnam United Pharmaceutical Enterprises, and other Vietnamese senior medical officials. Foreign guests included Dr M. Gonzalez, WHO representative and program coordinator in Vietnam; Dr A. Aspegren, director of the Health Swedish Organization in Hanoi, and other WHO, SIDA and UNICEF representatives.

Addressing the seminar, Prof Dr Dang Hoi Xuan said: "For a developing country with numerous prevailing diseases like ours, it is necessary to adopt an appropriate drug policy to meet minimum needs for drugs of the people. This policy has been, for many years, reflected in the selection of good and high efficacious drugs at a low cost and suitable to conditions of Vietnam. This policy is quite in harmony with WHO's policy on essential drugs which has been widely accepted and applied by many developing countries. This seminar aims at offering all key medical officials an opportunity to familiarize themselves with the content of essential drugs program so as to produce more and better use these medicines in service of public health care."

During the 2-day seminar, the participants heard 12 reports delivered by Vietnamese and foreign pharmacists and doctors, concerning various aspects of essential drugs.

The papers dwelt on guidelines for drug's utilization in Vietnam, action program on essential drugs, drug policy and production, evaluation of therapeutic effects of medicinal plants for primary health care in communes, production and distribution of essential drugs. etc.

Worthy of note were the report on the problems of essential drugs in Vietnam by pharmacist Nguyen Duy Cuong, who is also vice minister of public health, and the report on WHO action program on essential drugs by Ms Helling Borda, senior scientist of the action program on essential drugs of the WHO headquarters in Geneva.

The participants discussed measures for solving the problems of essential drugs in Vietnam, especially in commune and district levels, thus helping achieve the objective of primary health care for the entire people.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

VIETNAM

BRIEFS

SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS IN PRODUCTION--Hanoi, 18 Sep (VNA)--Almost 4,000 scientific research projects including 300 projects at state level and 401 at ministerial level have been conducted by the Ministry of Secondary Vocational and Higher Education over the past 5 years. The application of scientific progress to agricultural production have been found in rice and subsidiary crop planting, livestock breeding, cultivation of cash and industrial crops, and selection and creation of new high-yield rice varieties resistant to crop diseases and tolerant to flood, drought and brackish soil. For instance, the rice varieties codenamed N.N.3a, N.N.2b and N.N.6a produced by the Can Tho college tolerant to rice blast can yield 4 tons per hectare a year and now have been widely planted in the Mekong River Delta provinces. In industry, (?our) attention has been paid to improving technical equipment, making better use of existing machines and local raw materials, and manufacturing spare-parts which had to be imported in the past. Many projects have brought about encouraging results in production. Worthy of note are program 4201 on "precise engineering" and program 5203 on the "use of new energy sources and salvage of old ones." Others dealing with different aspects of production and social life include the state-level project "scientific bases on the protection and reasonable exploitation of natural resources and environment" and several state-sponsored projects. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0709 GMT 18 Sep 86] /9604

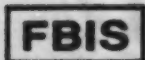
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Southeast Asia Report



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MAHATHIR SEES NO EFFECT OF LANDING BAN FOR AUSTRALIAN PLANES

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 10 Aug 86 p A1

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 9 Sep (ANTARA)—Indonesia's decision to suspend landing rights for Australian military aircraft will not affect Malaysia's defence links with Canberra, Malaysian Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohammad has said.

The Malaysian news agency BERNAMA quoted the prime minister yesterday as saying that he did not think that the Indonesian decision would also affect the five-power defence arrangement, which includes Malaysia, New Zealand, Britain, Singapore and Malaysia.

Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden in expressing surprise at the Indonesian decision had earlier said that the suspension could disrupt training exercise with Malaysia.

Royal Australian Air Force (RAAF) Mirage fighters and Orion Reconnaissance aircraft pass through Indonesia en route to Malaysia's Butterworth air base.

Saying that Indonesia would assess the cases individually, Mahathir explained that the suspension would not affect the joint air exercises with Australia as aircraft now could fly longer distance.

Under the five-power defence agreement, two exercises are scheduled every year with the next one to be held in a few months.

/9274

CSO: 4200/3

SOVIETS INTERESTED IN NORTH SUMATRA'S PRODUCTS

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 4 Sep 86 p A3

[Text] Medan, 3 Sep (ANTARA)--Soviet Union is now diverting its attention to North Sumatra's non-oil/gas commodities in its effort to step up trade cooperation with Indonesia.

This was revealed by deputy chief of Soviet's trade office in Jakarta Hendry E. Shapovalov to the press here Wednesday.

Soviet, he said, will continue to enhance its trade with Indonesia under the basis of mutual advantage following last year's conclusion of a bilateral trade agreement which was signed by Minister Ali Wardhana and deputy chairman of Soviet ministerial council Y. P. Ryabov.

He said that a similar cooperation was also concluded between Soviet and other Asean member states without any discrimination.

Shapovalov said that his visit to North Sumatra was to see on the spot several commodities needed by that country including palmoil, rubber, tea, tapioca and other non-oil commodities as well as to strengthen cooperation and seek wider chance for business expansion in the region.

Over the past three years (1984-1986) Soviet's trade volume was increasing namely from US\$33 million in 1984 to US\$56 million in 1985. This figure rose again to US\$64 million in the last seven months of this year.

He said that cooperation between Indonesia and Soviet Union would be brighter for years to come after several contracts were concluded including the counter-purchase deal with the North Sumatran businessmen.

Shapovalov admitted that bilateral trade volume was still too small because the two countries could not make use of several business facilities of their respective chambers of commerce and industry.

/9274

CSO: 4200/3

BRIEFS

ADB PORT CONSTRUCTION AID--Banjarmasin, 1 Sep (ANTARA)--The Asian Development Bank will provide a US\$47.23 million financial assistance for the development of seaports in South Kalimantan. The assistance is designed for the expansion of the Trisakti seaport in Banjarmasin covering a 120 meter extension of the wharf, the construction of a 2,065 meter square storeroom, and for the development of the Martapura River port covering the construction of a 350 meter wharf, two storerooms and an office building. The Commission D of the South Kalimantan Regional House of Representatives said Monday the construction is expected to start this year. [Text] [Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 2 Sep 86 p A6] /9274

BANK CREDIT CEILING INCREASING--Jakarta, 4 Sep (ANTARA)--The ceiling of rupiah credits channelled via banks in Indonesia has kept on increasing in the past three years. Data obtained from Bank Indonesia show the bank credit ceiling was up from Rp 17,553 billion in 1983 to Rp 21,828 billion in 1984 and rose further to Rp 28,478 billion last year. The ceiling of bank credits had till the end of May 1986 totalled Rp 30,201 billion, including Rp 1,231 billion directly channelled by Bank Indonesia and Rp 20,892 billion supplied by other state banks. Some Rp 5,790 billion out of the Rp 30,201 billion bank credit ceiling registered till the end of last May were supplied by national private banks. Rp 790 billion by provincial development banks and Rp 1,498 billion by foreign banks. Of the bank credits ceiling totalling Rp 30,201 billion, Rp 2,753 billion have been used in the agricultural sector, Rp 342 billion in the mining sector, Rp 9,035 billion in the industrial sector, Rp 11,181 billion in the trade sector, Rp 4,819 in the service sector and Rp 2,071 billion in other sectors. [Text] [Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 4 Sep 86 pp A1, A2] /9274

NONOIL EXPORTS VALUE DROPS--Jakarta, 8 Sep (ANTARA)--Indonesian non-oil/gas exports in the first semester of 1986 declined in value by around 2.3 percent if compared with those of the same period of 1985, data obtained by ANTARA from Bank Indonesia (Central Bank) Saturday showed. The Indonesian non-oil/gas commodities in the first six months of 1985 were valued at 3,059 million US dollars, while in this year's first semester it reached 2,900 million US dollars only, a decline of about 69 million US dollars. The decreasing value was mainly caused by the weakening price of Indonesian non-oil/gas commodities in the international market. The export commodities having the highest value included plywood and sawn timber amounting to 446.68 million US

dollars followed by handicrafts including textile totalling 376.49 million US dollars. Frozen shrimps were noted at 107.70 million US dollars, tin 92.87 million US dollars and copper 54.67 million US dollars. Other export commodities such as palm oil, tea, fertilizer, cement, and rattan were valued at less than 50 million US dollars. Most of the Indonesian non-oil/gas commodities are exported to the US, Japan, EEC, East European countries, South Korea, Hong Kong, Singapore and the Middle East. [Text] [Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 8 Sep 86 p A7] /9274

1987 RICE PRODUCTION TARGET--Minister of Agriculture Achmad Affandi told a meeting with House Commission dealing with the state budget here Thursday that the government had set the provisional target of rice production in 1987 at about 27,112 million tons. It is a provisional target and the government will study further the projection of rice production next year, he said further. The target of 27,112 million tons is 2% higher than the target for this year which has been set at around 26.585 million tons. The projection has been made based on the assumption that paddy harvest during the harvest season in 1987 will cover about 9,859 million ha of ricefields, indicating a slight expansion compared with around 9,781 million tons this year. The average productivity of ricefields is projected to increase by about 10.06% from 7.72 tons/ha in 1986 to 2.75 tons/ha next year, he added. [Text] [Jakarta BUSINESS NEWS in English 12 Sep 86 p 4] /9274

CSO: 4200/3

SOCIAL WELFARE COOPERATION WITH SRV REPORTED

Vientiane KPL NEWS BULLETIN in English 3 Sep 86 p 6

[Text] Vientiane, 3 Sep (KPL)--A co-operation agreement on social welfares for 1987-88 between the State Committee for the social security and war veterans of the Lao PDR and the Ministry of the Social Welfare of the SRV was reached. It signed in Hanoi on the occasion of the recent visit of the Lao delegation of social security and war veterans to Vietnam headed by Moune Somvichith, member of the LPRP CC, Chairman of the Committee for social security and war veterans.

During its stay in Vietnam, the Lao delegation called on Dong Sy Nguyen, alternate-member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the SRV.

The delegation also laid the wreath at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum and had a meeting with Song Hao, member of the CPV CC, and Minister of the Disabled due to war and Social Welfare of Vietnam.

The delegation returned here on 30 August ending its visit to Kampuchea and Vietnam.

/9274

CSO: 4200/10

LEADERS SEND NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS TO DPRK

BK090725 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Yesterday [8 September], Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Comrade Souphanouvong, LPDR president and SPC chairman jointly sent a greetings message to Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK president, Pyongyang. The message reads in full as follows:

On the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the DPRK National Day, on behalf of the LPRP Central Committee, the SPC, the LPDR Government, the Lao people, and in our own names, we would like to convey salutations and best wishes to you, comrade, and through you, to the WPK Central Committee, the DPRK Government, and the fraternal Korean people.

Over the past 38 years since the glorious establishment of the DPRK, under the WPK leadership with you comrade as head, with the effective assistance from various socialist countries, and with the support from peace-loving forces throughout the world, the Korean people--who have maintained the tradition of heroic and indomitable revolution--have defeated the war of aggression waged by the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen. Since then, the Korean people have carried out the cause of defending and rebuilding the country following the serious war of destruction. Up to the present, although it is considered merely a short period of the historical time, the Korean people have successfully built poor and backward Korea in the past into a country with developed industry and agriculture, strong national defense potentials, and advanced education and culture; and the people's living conditions have been improved with each passing day.

The Lao people wholeheartedly hail these achievements of the Korean people. We wish the fraternal Korean people new, still greater achievements in the struggle to achieve the goals as set forth by the Sixth WPK Congress in the building of socialism in the north and in the struggle to reunify the nation through peaceful means and without any outside interference.

May the spirit of fraternal friendship and traditional solidarity between our two parties, states, and peoples of Laos and Korea be further strengthened!

On the same occasion, Comrade Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the LPDR, has also sent a greetings message to Comrade Kim Yong-nam, vice premier and minister of foreign affairs of the DPRK.

/9599
CSO: 4206/1

LAOS

PHOUMI VONGVICHIT ATTENDS BULGARIAN PHOTO EXHIBITION

BK100321 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 8 September, the Central Committee of the Lao Front for National Construction [LFNC] together with the Embassy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to Laos, held an opening ceremony for a photo exhibition in Vientiane to mark the 42d anniversary of the socialist revolution of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Attending the photo exhibition opening ceremony on this occasion were Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Boualang Boualapha, member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the LFNC Central Committee, along with ministers or deputy ministers and a large crowd of representatives of mass organizations. Todor Tsvetanov Netsov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to Laos, together with diplomats from various countries and representatives of various international organizations to Laos, also attended the ceremony.

In the ceremony, LFNC Central Committee Vice Chairman Boualang Boualapha and Ambassador Todor Netsov made speeches one after the other.

Boualang Boualapha noted: On behalf of the LFNC Central Committee and the Lao people of various tribes, I would like to express warm salutations and welcome to the successful achievements scored by the Bulgarian people and consider those achievements as our own.

In his speech, Ambassador Todor Netsov thanked the LFNC Central Committee for organizing this photo exhibition. He also expressed satisfaction over the daily promotion and firm expansion of the time-honored relations of friendship and militant solidarity of fraternity between the two parties, states, and peoples of Bulgaria and Laos. He then wished for everlasting friendship between the two countries in order to contribute to the enhancement of the strength of the socialist community and to the struggle of various nations throughout the world for peace and national independence, as well as for the happiness of the peoples of the two countries.

/9599

CSO: 4206/1

NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS TO BULGARIAN LEADERS

BK101552 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] On 8 September Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Comrade Souphanouvong, president of the LPDR and chairman of the SPC, sent a joint greetings message to Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, Comrade Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Comrade Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly of Bulgaria, in Sofia. The text of the message reads:

On the occasion of the 42d anniversary of the national day of the Bulgarian People's Republic, on behalf of the LPRP Central Committee, the SPC, the LPDR Government, and the Lao people and in our own names, we extend sincere congratulations and salutation and best wishes to you and through you to the BCP Central Committee, Bulgarian government, and all fraternal Bulgarian people.

Though the 42 years of the construction of a socialist state in Bulgaria is a short historical period, under the leadership of the BCP and with the effective assistance of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, the heroic and creative Bulgarian people have successfully turned Bulgaria, which was backward and heavily damaged by the war, into a socialist country with advanced industry and agriculture, progressive culture and science, a strong national defense and with the people's living conditions being improved with each passing day. The achievements recorded by the Bulgarian people contribute to strengthening the might of the socialist community and to the struggle movements of various nations in the world for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress, thus raising the influence of the Bulgarian People's Republic in the international arena.

The Lao party, state, and people wholeheartedly hail and highly value the great achievements of the Bulgarian people and regard them as their own.

We are convinced that the friendly relations, militant solidarity, and time-honored close cooperation between our two parties, states, and peoples will develop continuously with each passing day in the common interests of our two peoples in the struggle for peace and socialism.

On this glorious occasion, we wish the fraternal Bulgarian people, under the leadership of the BCP led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, greater success in the task of building developed socialism in the spirit of the 13th BCP Congress.

May the fraternal friendship, militant solidarity, and close cooperation between the two parties, states, and peoples be strengthened and developed forever!

On this occasion, Comrade Phoun Siapseut, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the LPDR, also sent a greetings message to Comrade Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of the Bulgarian People's Republic, in Sofia.

/9599

CSO: 4206/1

LAOS

LFNC GREETES BULGARIAN FRONT ON NATIONAL DAY

OW101833 Vientiane KPL in English 0906 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Vientiane, Sep 10 (KPL)--The Central Committee of the Lao Front for National Construction (LFNC) has sent a message of greetings to the Bulgarian Fatherland Front on the occasion of the 42nd national day of the PRB [People's Republic of Bulgaria].

The message wrote:

"On the occasion of the 42nd national day of the PRB, on behalf of the Lao people of all ethnic groups, we would like to express to you, and through you, to all the fraternal Bulgarian people, our warmest congratulations and best wishes."

The message highlighted the remarkable achievements scored by the heroic and hard working Bulgarian people in socialist construction and national defense under the clear-sighted leadership of the Communist Party of Bulgaria [CPB] headed by Todor Zhivkov during the past 42 years in the land of great G. Dimitrov. "Those achievements have substantially ameliorated the living standard of the Bulgarian people, and raised the role and prestige of the PRB on the international arena," the message said.

It stressed: "The LFNC is very proud of these achievements of the fraternal Bulgarian people and satisfied with the fruitful development of the friendship and all-round cooperation between our two countries."

The message wished the fraternal Bulgarian people still greater successes in socialist construction in line with the resolution of the 13th Congress of the CPB, and the long-standing relations of friendship, solidarity, and close cooperation between the fronts and people of the two countries' further development.

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CSO: 4200/7

PHOUMI VONGVICHIT ADDRESSES MEETING ON LITERACY

OW101819 Vientiane KPL in English 0901 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Vientiane, Sep 10 (OANA-KPL)--A meeting was held here on September 9 to mark the international day on eradication of illiteracy.

It was attended by more than 1,200 monks, cadres, workers, and people from various districts of Vientiane, and honoured with the presence of Phoumi Vongvichit, Politburo member of the LPRP CC, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and vice chairman of the party CC's Committee for Eradication of Illiteracy, Khambou Sounisai, member of the party CC, mayor of Vientiane, and Prof Bountiam Phitsamay, acting minister of education.

A representative of UNESCO was also among the invited guests. Addressing the meeting, Khambou Sounisai said now nearly 1,000 cadres, soldiers, and workers in Vientiane capital are attending complementary education, and of them 224 have attained elementary education level, 337 junior high school level and 440 senior high school level.

So far, more than 772,360 persons throughout the country have learnt how to read and write.

In his speech Phoumi Vongvichit asked local party and administrative authorities and mass organisations to continue boosting the anti-illiteracy movement in order to raise the education level of all cadres and people of various strata.

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CSO: 4200/7

DEVELOPMENT ROLE OF RELIEF AGENCIES DESCRIBED

Bangkok THE NATION in English 9 Sep 86 p 5

[Article by Sinfah Tunsarawuth]

[Text]

AS the Laotian Government is opening its doors wider to western assistance, international relief agencies have found themselves a role to play in helping to improve that country's economic and social infrastructure.

Some of the relief agencies already operating in Laos are also planning to extend their services to cover more rural areas.

Heads of the agencies, which are also providing assistance to Indochinese refugees in Thailand, said their projects would lessen the flow of Laotians into Thailand and consequently alleviate the Thai burden in providing asylum to them.

One of the agency's directors, who is familiar with relief services in Laos, said he expected more agencies to start their projects in the near future. Characterizing the current atmosphere of relations between Laos and western countries as a "warming-up period," he said the western agencies are more interested in assisting the socialist country.

Some of them said the United States, which severed its ties with Laos since communist forces swept into the country in 1975, should review its policy toward Vientiane.

The US provided no bilateral assistance to Laos since then although it is the major donor of some United Nations organizations and international monetary institutions which are funding development projects in the country.

The small-scale projects of the agencies are in line with Vientiane's new five-year development plan, formulated in April, which give priorities to improvement of agriculture, industry and social services.

In the plan which was prepared with the help of the UN Development Programme (UNDP), it says "the government feels that this is an appropriate time to encourage NGOs (non-governmental organizations) and other small-scale bilateral donor involvement in the poorer areas of the country."

It says the Laotian Government "has increasingly felt that NGOs have special

contributions to make toward development" in the country.

It also said Laos now has "an increase in the absorptive capacity" of assistance.

Andrew Bishop, director of CAMA Services Inc, said his Christian agency would fund construction of six schools in Laos this year which would mark the beginning of the agency's projects in the country. He said each of the planned schools would cost US\$2,300.

Bishop said CAMA is now in cooperation with World Concern International (WCI) to build a primary school for Laotian children.

Tove Bjerkan, Bangkok-based regional coordinator of Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), said his Nordic agency is approaching the Laotian Government to launch its own projects which are designed to help re-integrate Laotian refugees who will return to their country.

Bjerkan, who occasionally visited Laos, said Vientiane has asked NRC to funnel its aid through UN organizations which are UNDP, UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) and UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

Having engaged in refugee works in Thailand for 10 years, Bjerkan said his agency is ready to implement projects to help upgrade living conditions in Laos and induce more Laotians to stay in their home country.

Miss Susan Walker, regional director of Operation Handicap Internationale (OHI), said her agency, which is a specialized organization to assist handicapped people, has the permission from Vientiane to open more workshops in three districts next year.

She said the French-based OHI's main objective in Laos is to train local personnel to produce prostheses and orthopaedic devices out of locally available and inexpensive materials.

She said OHI now has a physical therapist working in Laos to provide the training and may dispatch another staffer to the country next year.

Miss Libby Grimshaw, field director of the Save the Children Fund (SCF), said her London-based agency, which has worked in Laos for 10 years to train health and child care workers, has since July helped Laotians set up 12 US\$600-each health clinics, half in Vientiane and another half in Champasak.

Miss Grimshaw said her agency will spend about two million baht for projects in Laos this year.

Mennonite Central Committee (MCC) is another agency which has operated development projects in Laos since 1975. An official of MCC here said his agency will continue its about US\$200,000-yearly services which involve agriculture, economic and technical services, education and health. MCC also assists Laotians to destroy unexploded bombs left in the country by American bombers during the Indochina War.

American Friends Service Committee (AFSC), or better known as American Quakers, and World Vision International (WVI) are the only remaining foreign non-governmental organizations operating in Laos. However, AFSC has no office here and WVI officials here do not know about its programmes in Laos.

Due to Laos' restriction on the number of expatriate workers, only MCC and AFSC have offices and representatives in the country. Other agencies oversee their projects from their offices in Bangkok.

In a plea to the US Government to provide bilateral aid to Laos, Bishop said he hopes Washington would not take as many years to recognize Vientiane as it did China. Washington formally established diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China in January 1979, about 30 years after the communists takeover.

He and other agency heads said Vientiane is now more friendly to western countries and Washington's assistance is important for Laos' national development.

/9274

CSO: 4200/10

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO DPRK--Vientiane, 3 Sep (OANA-KPL)--A delegation of the Lao Committee for Peace, Solidarity, and Friendship with Other Nations headed by its chairman, Singkapo Sikhotchounnamali, left here on August 30 for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to attend an international conference for safeguarding peace in the Asia-Pacific region, particularly in the Korean peninsula. Meanwhile, a delegation of the Lao Peace Committee headed by its vice-chairman, Sisavang Chanthepha, returned here after having attended a conference of representatives for peace committees of socialist countries in Asia held in Khabarovsk, the USSR, on August 20. [Excerpts] [Vientiane KPL in English 0910 GMT 3 Sep 86 BK] /9599

JOURNALISTS' COURSE BEGINS--Vientiane, 3 Sep (OANA-KPL)--A 6-month journalist course was opened here on September 1 with the help of the GDR's Journalist Association. The opening ceremony was addressed by Son Khamvanvongsa, acting chairman of the Lao Committee for News Agency, Newspaper, Radio, and Television, president of the Lao Journalists' Association. The opening ceremony was also attended by Norbert Knuth, GDR charge d'affaires, and a number of journalists here. [Summary] [Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 3 Sep 86 BK] /9599

CONSTRUCTION OF ROAD NO 9--Vientiane, 7 Sep (KPL)--So far, the construction of bridges and sluices on road No 9 has been 96 percent completed. In the first half of this year, the brigade in charge of the construction of road No 9 built 11 small bridges and sluices with the help of Soviet and Vietnamese experts and workers. Earlier, four big bridges had been built with the assistance of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. The last big bridge spanning Se Banghian River is being constructed with the Soviet Union's help. It is scheduled to be completed by the end of this year. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0858 GMT 7 Sep 86 BK] /9599

AID FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA--Vientiane, 7 Sep (OANA-KPL)--A consignment of aid from the Government of Czechoslovakia to Laos has been handed over here to the Ministry of Public Health. The aid included medicines and medical equipment worth 59,000 dollars [currency not specified]. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT 7 Sep 86 BK] /9599

SCIENTIFIC DELEGATION LEAVES FOR CSSR--Vientiane, 10 Sep (KPL)--A delegation of the Lao Scientific and Technical Council led by its President Souli

Nanthavong left here yesterday for Czechoslovakia. During its stay there, the delegation will exchange views with the Czechoslovak side on scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries and sign an agreement on this matter for 1986 and for the 1986-90 period the Lao side expects to receive experts from Czechoslovakia to help in the training of Lao personnel in the fields of agriculture, industry, trade and transport. The two sides will also discuss the exchange of scientific and technical information between the two countries, and the delivery of equipment to Laos for use in scientific and technical research. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0910 GMT 10 Sep 86] /9599

NEW PHARMACEUTICAL FACTORY--Vientiane, 11 Sep (OANA-KPL)--A new pharmaceutical factory built in Vientiane with the help of the Japanese Government at a cost of Y2,000 million was handed over to Laos on September 10. This factory, the third in the country, consists of four buildings and can produce both tradition and Western medicines. Each year the factory can turn out 190,000 litres of serum, 100,000,000 pills, and 3,000,000 capsules of 20 kinds of medicine, which meets 30 percent of the medicinal need of all hospitals in the country. Now the factory is being put into operation with a staff of 90 workers, of whom six have higher education level. The handing-over ceremony was held in the presence of Dr Khamliang Phonsena, acting-minister of public health, Toshitaka Tada, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Japan to Laos, Maisouk Saisompheng, minister of industry and handicraft, and other high-ranking officials. On behalf of the Lao Government, Khamliang Phonsena thanked the Japanese Government and people for their help. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0911 GMT 11 Sep 86 BK] /9599

ETHIOPIAN NATIONAL DAY--Vientiane, 12 Sep (KPL)--President Souphanouvong has sent a message of greetings to Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia [WPE] CC and commander-in-chief of the Revolutionary Army of Socialist Ethiopia, on the occasion of the 12th national day of the republic. "I am firmly convinced that under the just and clear-sighted leadership of the WPE with you at the head, the Ethiopian people will score new and still greater successes in their struggle against imperialism and other reactionary forces, for national safeguarding and socialist building." The Lao leader also wished for further consolidation of the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between the two countries and peoples on the basis of socialist internationalism, for world peace and security. Also on this occasion, Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut has conveyed greetings to his Ethiopian counterpart, Goshu Wolde. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0906 GMT 12 Sep 86] /9599

COOPERATION PROTOCOL WITH CSSR--Hanoi, 19 Sep (VNA)--A protocol on cooperation between Laos and Czechoslovakia in health care, agriculture, forestry, geology and exploitation of natural resources has been signed in Prague. Signatories were Czechoslovak Cabinet Minister Karel Loeb1 and the chairman of Lao's Commission for Sciences and Technics, Souli Nanthavong, [name as received] who had come to Prague for the third session of the Lao-Czechoslovak joint Commission for Scientific and Technical Cooperation. The two discussed measures for further bilateral cooperation in the 1986-1990 period and adopted a cooperation programme for 1986-87. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0712 GMT 19 Sep 86] /9599

GDR SUPPORTED JOURNALIST COURSE--Vientiane, 3 Sep (KPL)--A six-month journalist course was opened here on 1 September with the help of the GDR's Journalist Association. The course attended by 30 persons is to provide students with philosophy, political economy, journalist history and practical journalism. Addressing the opening ceremony, Sone Khamvanvongsa, acting-chairman of the Lao Committee for News Agency, Newspaper, Radio and Television, President of the Lao Journalists Association expressed gratitude to the GDR's professors for their help. He also appealed to the students to make the most in equipping themselves with the revolutionary journalist knowledge. The opening ceremony was also attended by Norpert Knuth, Charges d'Affaires a.i. of the GDR Embassy here and a number of socialist journalists here. [Text] [Vientiane KPL NEWS BULLETIN in English 3 Sep 86 p 6] /9274

PRK HEALTH DELEGATION--A delegation of the PRK Public Health Ministry led by Minister Yit Kimseng arrived in Vientiane in the morning of 4 September for a 14-day friendly visit to the LPDR at the invitation of its Lao counterpart. The PRK delegation's visit is to exchange views and to draw lessons [from the experience] in public health with the Lao side. The visit is aimed at raising the medical efficiency of the two countries' medical cadres. The delegation was greeted at Wattai Airport by Public Health Minister Khamliang Phonsena and many cadres in public health. Li Hach, PRK charge d'affaires ad interim to Laos, was also present at the airport. [Text] [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 5 Sep 86 BK] /9599

YUGOSLAV MEDICAL AID--The LPDR Public Health Ministry recently received for the first time nearly 4 metric tons of medicines and medical equipment as worth \$59,096 [currency not specified] from the Government of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The aid material was packed in 138 boxes and includes x-ray film, antimalaria medicines, antibiotics, and some medical equipment for better efficiency in medical treatment. [Text] [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 6 Sep 86 BK] /9599

GREETINGS TO BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOV--On the occasion of your 75th birthday, on behalf of the LPRP Central Committee and in my own name, I extend warm greetings and best wishes to you. I wish you good health, a long life, and great success in your lofty, honorable, and glorious tasks. [5 September message of greetings from Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of LPRP Central Committee] [Text] [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 8 Sep 86] /9599

CC POLITICAL REPORT STUDIED--Various units, schools, and hospitals under division "E" held meetings to study the party Central Committee's draft political report in early July. The purpose of the study was to make political life campaigns within the units enthusiastic and enable the cadres and combatants in our Army further to understand the party's line and policies with a view to firmly grasping the line; strengthening their confidence in the party's correct leadership; strengthening internal unity and single-mindedness; heightening the spirit of mastering the country and building socialism; ensuring clear changes in ideology, attitude, and work styles; and creating a new determination to fulfill the 1986 state plan and to score all-round and

firm achievements to welcome the coming fourth party congress. [Text]
[Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 10 Sep 86] The civil aviation
service held a conference on 1 September to study the party Central
Committee's draft political report as a move to score achievements to welcome
the fourth party congress. According to the lecturers' assessment, the
participants have grasped and profoundly understood the draft report. They
expressed their approval of the report and their determination to make it into
reality. [Text] [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 16 Sep 86]
/9599

PRK FINANCE DELEGATION--On the morning of 11 September, the delegation of the
PRK Finance Ministry led by the PRK deputy finance minister arrived in
Vientiane for a friendship visit to exchange views and experience on finance
work with the Lao side aimed at strengthening financial cooperation between
the two countries. [Summary] [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT
13 Sep 86 BK] /9599

MEDICAL DELEGATION TO PRK--A delegation of Lao volunteer medical cadres led by
Dr (Som-op Kingsada), a surgeon at Mahosot Hospital in Vientiane, left
Vientiane on 19 September for the PRK to carry out proletarian interna-
tionalist duty in accordance with the agreement on mutual cooperation and
assistance between the Ministries of Public Health of the two countries. This
is the sixth team of Lao medical volunteers sent to the PRK. [Summary]
[Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 13 Sep 86 BK] /9599

MESSAGE FROM THAI KING--Souphanouvong, president of our country, recently
received a message of thanks from His Majesty King Phumiphon Adunyadet of the
Kingdom of Thailand. The significant part of the message reads as follows:
I have received with warm pleasure the message that your excellency sent to
me while traveling through our country on your way to Zimbabwe. Please accept
my sincere thanks. [Text] [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT
16 Sep 86] /9599

CSO: 4206/1

MELANESIAN STATES JOIN IN SUPPORT OF KANAK INDEPENDENCE

Noumea LES NOUVELLES CALEDONIENNES 22 Jul 86 p 8

[Text] Spearhead Group

On his return from Port Moresby yesterday, Yann Celene Uregei reported on the debates held at the two conferences held there last week. The first was attended by the foreign ministers of New Guinea, the Solomon Islands and Vanuatu, and the second by their chiefs of state.

The issue discussed at both was New Caledonia. Moreover, Yann Celene Uregei seemed satisfied with the support which he said was evidenced for the cause of "independence and the Kanaka people."

According to the FULK leader, these three countries have, in fact, promised to present the New Caledonian case to the Forum, and to urge it in turn to submit it to the UN. At the same time, New Guinea, the Solomon Islands and Vanuatu have organized as a "spearhead group"—a kind of Melanesian front established to concern itself with New Caledonia. Yann Celene Uregei does not want to hear about any possible worries this may cause the Polynesian countries. We should note, moreover, that Fiji, the only island state in the Pacific which is a member of the UN Decolonization Committee, declined to attend these meetings.

The next Forum session may therefore be more lively than was anticipated. But meanwhile, the following communiqués were issued yesterday by Mr Uregei.

The first, signed by the "Kanaka minister of foreign affairs," stated that:

"The chiefs of state, after setting forth their own policies concerning the independence of New Caledonia, made it clear that they want to see the Kanaka people win independence in the near future. They have established a front called 'The Spearhead Group' to support Kanaka independence.

"The Melanesian chiefs of state have taken the initiative in submitting the New Caledonian issue to the next meeting of the Forum of the South Pacific and to the Special Committee of the 24.

"They have confirmed:

- "1. The inalienable right of the Kanaka to independence;
 - "2. That electoral reforms must be approved before any formal implementation of self-determination for New Caledonia; and
 - "3. Their strong opposition to the growing militarization in New Caledonia.
- "The leaders renewed their appeal to the FLNKS and other parties favoring independence parties for joint and constructive efforts so that their independence can be achieved by peaceful means..."

The second communique was unsigned but was presented as a joint effort by the three countries. Five of its 14 points concerned New Caledonia, with wording almost identical to that quoted above. However, they added the following:

"The leaders have also agreed to submit a joint request to the South Pacific Forum asking that a high-level delegation be sent to Paris in to discuss the New Caledonian issue with the Chirac government."

The balance of the joint communique deals with fishing and denuclearization problems in the Pacific area.

Ukeiwe Says Uregei Lies

On his return from Goro-ka in New Guinea after attending the summit meeting of foreign ministers and chiefs of state of Vanuatu, the Solomon Islands and New Guinea, Dick Ukeiwe did not mince words. "Uregei is a liar; I told him so and I am telling the chiefs of state that," he said yesterday on the RFO.

First of all, Dick Ukeiwe "wanted to inform his interlocutors that given the lack of information and communication in their countries, they have been told lies about the New Caledonian issue for the past 5 or 10 years.. They have been deceived--deceived by Uregei. And I have said so in front of Uregei and the ministers of foreign affairs..."

As for the "spearhead group," Ukeiwe noted that "Uregei doesn't worry about a few contradictions," He mentioned Yann Celene Uregei's negative answer to an interview question about Libyan support, which was followed, Ukeiwe noted, by the publication of a FULK communique in LES NOUVELLES CALEDONIENNES claiming Libyan support. "A few lies don't bother him. He lied to the others today, but he no longer can in New Caledonia... I would advise him to keep quiet."

Ukeiwe also said he knew nothing about the "final communique" announcing the creation of the famous group. "I warned the officials of the Pacific countries, especially those in Melanesia, and I told them about our position on New Caledonia, and also about Melanesian solidarity, with which we are in total agreement, except on a political level. For I feel that politics is the business of the New Caledonians, and theirs alone, because when these countries won their independence, they did not ask our advice."

5157
CSO:4219/50

FOURTH FLNKS CONGRESS DEBATES REGIONAL CODE

Paris LE MONDE in French 19 Aug 86 p 7

[Article by Frederic Bobin]

[Text] The FLNKS adjourned the congress held on Lifou Island on Sunday, 17 August after the advocates of independence agreed to function on the basis of the new regional code for New Caledonia established by the Pons law.

While criticizing the government of Jacques Chirac, who "by yielding once again to the pressures from the colonial right wing betrayed the promises made by the French state and caused the aggravation of the situation," the delegates representing the movement "gave the elected officials a new vote of confidence for the completion of the work already undertaken in the regions," which are described as "the tools for the struggle."

The Caledonian Union (UC), the majority faction headed by Jean-Marie Tjibaou, thus succeeded in imposing its views on the other groups in the FLNKS which oppose the pursuit of the regional experiment, claiming that it will lead to the "demobilization" of the militants. The debate, however, was extremely stormy. Mr Tjibaou admitted that "We argued like ragpickers." According to one delegate, "The UC leaders were noisily attacked by some young people, in some instances in insulting terms." However, the dictates of unity finally prevailed.

It is true that the FLNKS was forced to safeguard its cohesion, especially after the diplomatic endorsement won at the last session of the Forum of the South Pacific, held in the Fiji Islands. Moreover, the two factions which favor the withdrawal of the institutions, the Melanesian Progressive Union (UPM) and the Kanaka United Liberation Front (FULK), could hardly afford the luxury of a break, knowing that it might very likely result in their being gradually excluded from the pro-independence scene. The disaster which befell Kanaka Socialist Liberation (LKS), Nidoish Naissekine's party, which opted to go it alone in 1984, as well as the failure of other dissident factions, have been carefully studied by Tjibaou's rivals. This Lifou congress, first and foremost, provides confirmation that the UC remains the pillar of the FLNKS and a necessary partner in any coalition for independence.

An Interim Situation

Mr Tjibaou had a strong argument for winning the delegates' support. Despite ~~the new definition of their powers, the regions will continue to finance the~~ bulk of the development projects planned under the Fabius-Pisani statute. As a matter of fact, the three regions controlled by the FLNKS had just received confirmation the day before the congress began that the state would compensate for the budget income they fail to obtain due to the change in status. These financial guarantees were the condition imposed by the UC for its continued presence in the new regional framework.

In addition, the UC explained to its partners that this regionalization will be but a tactical detour, with independence remaining the goal. The final motion at the congress held in Lifour stated: "The regional status is an interim situation which will provide the best conditions for preparing for withdrawal from the regional institutions with an aggressive approach." This withdrawal would occur if a disagreement with the French government were to develop during the forthcoming negotiations on the terms of the referendum scheduled for July-August 1987.

The FLNKS demands on this point have not changed. "For the vote on self-determination, only participation by the Kanaka, the only colonized people, is acceptable." The leaders of the independence movement, however, could relax this basic position by agreeing to include non-Kanaka "victims of history," to use the traditional phrase, in the electoral body, but with limits which would, a priori, guarantee their victory. Mr Tjibaou, moreover, made explicit reference to this. "If the conditions for the referendum do not work toward independence, we will withdraw from the regions and boycott the election."

The congress finally reinstated Yann Celene Uregei as foreign minister of the "Kanaka provisional government." Mr Uregei had been suspended from this post after his visit to Libya last January without orders from the Political Bureau.

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CSO:4219/50

DAILY CRITICIZES U.S. AGRICULTURE ADVICE

BK101636 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 8 Sep 86 p 9

[Article: "Who Will Benefit From Changing the Corn Harvest Season?"]

[Text] Everyone can recall that Thailand recently began to find it difficult to sell its corn to foreign countries because they claimed they had found a toxic substance in the Thai product. If we are not mistaken, our great friend also helped spread the news until other buyers stopped buying Thai corn. Many countries that used to import millions of metric tons from us have now completely turned to other producers.

At present, we still do not know whether the toxic substance or our great but cruel friend should be blamed for the mishap.

Well, if there is no buyer, we cannot sell. Let us turn to look at ourselves to see if there are any possible improvements we can make. First, we must find out what the toxic substance is. According to experts and reports we have studied, the toxic substance is the mold that grows in the corn during the harvesting and drying process.

Efforts have been made by all agencies concerned to tackle this problem. New strains of corn have been invented to ensure that our product will satisfy buyers. Farmers and traders in all parts of the country have been instructed to participate in the campaign to reduce the toxic substance in corn.

Colorful leaflets have been distributed, and all agencies concerned have provided information and instruction for farmers and corn traders in many localities as part of the campaign. As a result, Thai maize sold like hot cakes last year.

If the Thai are not forgetful, they must be able to recall that soon after our great friend had spread the news about the toxic substance, it proposed a remedy through one of its multinational companies--that we postpone the cultivation of our corn so that it can be harvested in November when the weather is dry.

This recommendation sounds simple and does not require additional expenditure. But many people disagree with it, and they have their reasons.

Agriculture deals with living things and nature. However, man tries to rearrange things and thus has to solve endless problems.

In Thailand, corn is planted in April and May and harvested in August and September, which is the time it sells well.

Let us study how other major producers grow and harvest their crop. Argentina harvests its corn in January and February and sells the crop in March and April. The United States, our great friend, plants its corn in June and harvests in October. U.S. corn comes into the market in November, when the price is low worldwide.

Up to this point, we should be able to say how good our friend is. They want our farmers to harvest corn in November so that we will not have to worry about the toxic substance.

The bitter fact is that if we harvest our corn in winter, or November, we will not be able to sell our crop. We cannot compete with such a big producer as the United States in marketing.

If we are so naive as to take this advice, we will certainly have to stop growing corn.

Only mother nature keeps the world as it is. Why don't we make full use of her instead of trying to defy her and run into all kinds of problems as the Westerners do?

We are walking on the right path. Our farmers understand more about their problems, while traders are very cooperative. Let us move ahead.

We must not try to defy nature, because we will not be able to solve any problems by doing so. Moreover, we do not want our children, the farmers of the future, to insult us for being so badly fooled by others.

/9599

CSO: 4207/1

COLUMNIST CRITICIZES U.S. VISA PROCEDURES

BK101054 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 8 Sep 86 p 16

[Column by Wai Tathip]

[Text] I have been writing columns for this newspaper for nearly 10 years now. During this period, I have constantly received complaints from many Thai about their difficulties in applying for a tourist visa to enter the United States. Every time I ask the United States Information Service (USIS) about the matter, I always hear all kinds of "excuses." For example, they are afraid that those Thai might choose to become "Robin Hoods" or illegal immigrants, earning their living in that country without a work permit.

When someone asks me what country I think is the "great ally" of Thailand, I always tell him without thinking that it is the United States.

The United States is a long-time friend of Thailand--a friend Thailand owes debt of gratitude.

But such feelings toward the United States are changing.

The U.S. Congress once obstinately tried to pass a bill to limit the import of textiles, garment, and shoes into the United States. The bill is generally known as the "Jenkins Bill." If the Jenkins Bill were proclaimed into law, I cannot imagine how much our textile workers would suffer. Fortunately, it was vetoed.

The U.S. "Farm Act" is another thorn in my heart because it has adversely affected our country's agricultural exports. They said that the legislation was designed to help the American farmers, who are very rich in comparison to their Thai counterparts.

After destroying the Thai rice markets, the United States, enforcing the Farm Act, has dumped its low-priced sugar on the world market, squeezing the price of Thai sugar to an unbearable level.

Worse still, the behavior of the U.S. Consulate in Thailand is very annoying and offensive. I receive complaints about it all the time.

The Thai are sincere and patient in dealing with friends.

Consulate officials tell visa applicants that they must show their bank deposit books, not a bank statement since it can be counterfeited, to prove their financial status.

After seeing the bank deposit book, the hateful consul simply says:

I reject your visa application.

The Thai people are now classified in the lowest grade of world citizens.

The Americans can come to Thailand anytime they want. They can even work here or take jobs from the Thai. They can come here to engage in heroin and narcotics trafficking if they are not caught by the Thai narcotics suppression authorities.

They find it easier to come to our country than to visit a whore house...

No, I mean to go to the toilet. They simply take advantage of the friendship between the two countries.

However, if an affluent Thai wants to go to the United States as a tourist, it is more difficult for him than to go to heaven.

The U.S. consuls who are authorized to grant an entry visa to the United States follow no principles or criteria in granting visas to applicants.

If I am in a good mood, I let you have it. But if I am not in the mood, I will not let you go regardless how affluent you might be.

This is the truth. Many Thai have experienced such rude manners from officials at the U.S. Consulate in Bangkok.

A visa applicant once produced a bank statement with a fixed deposit of 2 million baht in his account to a Consulate official who knows only a few Thai words. His application was also rejected. The U.S. official said: You have too much money, but you cannot prove that you have permanent residence in Thailand. We suspect that you would become a "Robin Hood" and resettle in the United States. You have to provide more evidence to prove that you will come back.

On the next day, the Thai, who loves to travel, came with the title deed of the land on which his house is situated. Again, his application was rejected. The white-eyed consul said: The land title deed cannot convince me that you will return. You might want to abandon your property because the United States is a more pleasant place to live. The applicant then proposed that he leave his land title deed with the consul and come to collect it when he returns. But his proposal was not accepted.

They really look down on us.

Should we continue to regard the former movie star who is now the ruler of that country as our "friend"? Well, this is my personal feeling.

As for the readers of my column, you can air your "feelings" through my column.

/9599

CSO: 4207/1

DAILY SEES 'CONFLICT' IN U.S. TRADE RELATIONS

BK101412 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 3 Sep 86 p 6

[Editorial: "Thai-U.S.: "Conflict or Cooperation"]

[Text] The 14th economic seminar entitled "Thai-U.S. Trade: Conflict or Cooperations," will be held by USIS at the Monthian Hotel in Phatthaya 5-7 September. This will be a good chance not only for both Thai and U.S. economic experts to discuss jointly economic issues of mutual concern but will also enable both sides to work together to discover whether Thai-U.S. trade has actually developed into conflict or cooperation.

Besides, Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila will deliver the keynote speech at the seminar, which USIS considers the heart of the event; there will be a special videotaped speech from U.S. trade representative Clayton Yeutter, followed by an intercontinental telephone conversation with U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Economic and Business Affairs Denis Lamb.

The current trend in Thai-U.S. trade has been toward conflict rather than cooperation because the United States, as leader of the liberal countries, has not only intentionally violated the principles of "free trade" itself but has also been taking increasing advantage of its political and economic power to exploit small countries overtly and shamelessly.

In the past years, Thailand has highly treasured its good relations and cooperation with the United States, but the United States has never appreciated Thailand's good attitude. On the contrary, it has tended to exploit such weakness and cause great economic problems for Thailand.

The U.S. behavior of exploiting small countries has taught developing countries such as Thailand that trade cooperation is based on the interests of oneself or his own country. If we act submissively, we will be exploited and viewed as stupid as well as a satellite or slave.

This Thai-U.S. seminar should not place too great an emphasis on cooperation. It is important that the Thai representatives, from both the public and private sectors, clearly present the picture of conflict, find the causes of problems, and exchange views on the basis of equality. It is very important

that both the public and private sectors be unified in voicing problems and be ready to present new choices for trade with foreign countries, which will include self-reliance exclude dependence on the United States alone. We must also watch other countries, regardless of their political and administrative differences.

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CSO: 4207/1

CHAWALIT INSPECTS KAMPUCHEA BORDER AREA

BK101017 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 10 Sep 86 p 3

[Text] Army Commander-in-Chief General Chawalit Yongchaiyut this morning [10 September] made an inspection tour of Thai troops along the Thai-Kampuchean border at Surin and Buri Ram provinces.

Gen Chawalit left the Second Army Region's Surani Camp by helicopter at 8:20 am [0120 GMT] with his assistant Lieutenant General Phisit Hemabut and Commanding General of the Second Army Region Lieutenant General Itsaraphong Nunphakdi.

His first stop was at Phra Ruang Base in Kap Choeng District of Surin Province where he and the ranking army men were met by Commander of the 8th Special Task Forces Colonel Somphong Talathep.

After inspecting troops and being briefed on the situation along the border, Gen Chawalit proceeded to 802nd Special Task Force in Sangkha District where the general was welcomed by the force's chief, Colonel Adun Phomnak.

The last stop of the inspection tour this morning was in Ban Kruad in Buri Ram Province where the team was briefed by Lieutenant Colonel Chawalit Chonsamrit, commander of the 803rd Special Task Force.

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CSO: 4200/7

BANGKOK POST VIEWS UPCOMING UN DEBATE ON CAMBODIA

BK170200 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 17 Sep 86 p 6

[Editorial: "Kampuchea Seat: Winner Take All?"]

[Text] The countdown now begins as both Vietnam and ASEAN prepare for yet another showdown at the United Nations General Assembly. As it has been for the last 7 years, the focus will be on the Kampuchean problem. But when the dust settles by the end of the 41st session of the General Assembly, the outcome will be as it has been before. Both ASEAN and Vietnam have always known that this will be the case.

However, this year's decision may be different from others in that it will be crucial, more so for Vietnam than for Thailand or for ASEAN. Vietnam will know beyond a shadow of a doubt that time is running out for it. The world will witness once again that the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea is alive and well. It will retain its seat in the United Nations. ASEAN will once again achieve an impressive victory. The ASEAN-sponsored resolution on "the situation in Kampuchea" will be passed by an overwhelming majority of the UN membership.

The decision will show, once again, that the Kampuchean problem is not an issue between ASEAN and Vietnam; it is, in reality, an issue between Vietnam and the international community. Vietnam may pretend that it is an issue between the Indochinese countries and China, but that does not answer the whole question. Ultimately, Vietnam will have to recognise that the only way to settle the problem is through negotiation, preferably within the established international framework.

But if the Vietnamese should want to bypass the UN for reasons of embarrassment, that is also perfectly alright. Solving the Kampuchean problem does not require that Vietnam lose face or submit itself to international condemnation. So long as it agrees to a negotiated process of withdrawing its forces from Kampuchea and thereby allows the Kampuchean people the right to self-determination, Vietnam would not find the ASEAN countries turning their backs on this quest. International pressure is already mounting and the chance for a fait accompli in Kampuchea now seems light years away. The Soviet Union cannot support Vietnam indefinitely. Only through a negotiated peace will no

one lose out completely, even if they have to settle for second-best or third-best.

The ASEAN countries can of course wait for Vietnam to make a move later in the year if not now. In fact, it would be to their advantage if Vietnam should continue to be bogged down in Kampuchea. However, it seems that ultimately all countries of the region would lose under such unpredictable and dangerous circumstances. For its own sake, as well as for the sake of every country in the region, Vietnam should not wait too long. If it decides to act soon, there will be no loser or winner in this game.

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CSO: 4200/7

PREM CHAIRS EASTERN SEABOARD COMMITTEE

BK131222 Bangkok THE NATION in English 13 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] A new committee to decide on the controversial Eastern Seaboard [ESB] projects chaired by Premier Prem Tinsulanon has been set up to determine the future of the various projects in the programme.

The committee is empowered to decide on the implementation of the projects in the ESB programme on behalf of the Cabinet.

Members of the committee include all the deputy premiers and senior Cabinet members known to be both strong for and against the ESB scheme.

Also on the committee are PM's Office Minister Chirayu Itsarangkun Na Ayutthaya and economic adviser to the prime minister, Dr Wiraphong Ramangkun.

NESDB [National and Economic Social Development Board] Secretary General Sano Unakun and his deputy Phisit Phakkasem will serve as secretary and assistant secretary to the committee respectively.

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CSO: 4200/7

MAGAZINE VIEWS CHAWALIT OVERHAUL OF ISOC

BK100814 Bangkok KHAO PHISET in Thai 18-24 Aug 86 pp 19-21

[Excerpt] "They are trying to destroy by all means [as published]. I mean those whose interests are affected by Phi Chiu [General Chawalit Yongchaiyut] when he ordered an overhaul of ISOC [Internal Security Operation Command] lecturers," a retired army major general told KHAO PHISET.

Although only certain groups protested against a "prime minister who is not elected" when General Prem Tinsulanon was about to form his Prem 5 government, a large number of leaflets were distributed, and they have become an important tool for the movement.

"The student movement is still in disarray. The Student Union of Thailand did not carry out activities because it was afraid of being infiltrated. Meanwhile, the Ramkhamhaeng University Student Organization, through the Thoet Ram Group with Bancha Sae So and Surin Sukkua as leading activists, embarked on a serious campaign," a source in a government intelligence agency views.

In its evaluation, the above-mentioned agency noted that the campaign of the students of Ramkhamhaeng University is not formidable because it does not have a mass base. Also their campaign to instigate the message was not based on a sincere intention to safeguard principle. The protest was launched because some student leaders were in contact with a political party--which has less than 10 mp's in the parliament--and they were financed by the party.

"As far as we know, they only want to cripple those in control of military power. The intent of the students of Ramkhamhaeng University is similar to that of the People's Coordination Committee for Democracy, which has former Ramkhamhaeng University students of the Krasae Tham Party as members," the source told KHAO PHISET.

A student leader who is a member in the People's Coordination Committee for Democracy told KHAO PHISET that the Committee was not aimed against Gen Prem Tinsulanon, the prime minister, but intended to expose the group of powers-that-be in the armed forces who are misusing their power to influence the formation of the Prem 5 government.

Before launching the campaign, a lecturer of the People's Coordination Committee for Democracy told committee members that a group of high-level

military officers had set up a working group to plan and lay down steps concerning the formation of a new government under a set formula under which Gen Prem would be invited to become the prime minister again.

"What happened showed that political parties were under pressure because they were afraid that the military would 'turn over the chess board'." The People's Coordination Committee for Democracy held that the so-called brains of the armed forces were only trying to protect their own interests and those of their clique. The protest by the committee is independent and sincere. We always uphold the thinking advocated by Dr Somchai Rakwichit because it answers to the democratic development in Thailand," the source said.

Anyway on 28 June, Lieutenant General Wanchai Ruangtrakun, deputy army chief of staff and acting army chief of staff, made an official announcement to newsmen that Army Commander General Chawalit Yongchaiyut, in his capacity as director of the Communist Suppression Command, instructed that there should be a major reshuffle at the Internal Security Operation Command. The responsibility of the command should be limited to that of administration--that is planning, coordinating, overseeing, and managing the budget. The command should relinquish operational work to other government agencies, departments, or ministries which are already responsible for respective duties.

Although the reason given for the overhaul of ISOC by Gen Chawalit is that of eliminating overlapping work and saving manpower as well as money, the real reason is reflected in the statement by Lt Gen Wanchai himself.

He said that ISOC has trained and set up a large number of mass organizations throughout the country. It has a large number of lecturers for its program. Lately lecturers have been split among themselves because they differ on the theory of struggle. Some may also have trouble with others for personal reasons. This has resulted in conflicts among the mass groups which are under different ISOC lecturers. The problem requires immediate resolution.

According to Lt Gen Wanchai, Gen Chawalit made it clear to his instruction that the setting up of a mass group or organization, if it is based on the policy of a particular government agency or unit, or any particular person, would lead to disunity among the masses. "For Gen Chawalit, the first objective of the ISOC is to achieve the unity of thinking for all its units. This requires an adjustment in the methods of training, setting up of mass organizations, and guiding of mass movements."

As a consequence of the instruction--"to forge unity of thinking in the ISOC," ISOC lecturers who are in conflict with the 66/2523 policy directive, or the hawks, [policy to suppress communism via political means] have either left or been dismissed from their duties. Meanwhile, the doves have strengthened their unity and work more closely and effectively ever since. "Any group would want to have influence over the masses because it is then easy to instigate them and to create trends in their favor. Thus the masses have become a political bargaining power as desired by military cliques," a source in a government agency said.

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CSO: 4207/1

THAILAND

OFFICIAL ISSUES STATEMENT ON DEVELOPMENT PLAN

BK171002 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Statement by Sano Unakon, secretary general of the National Economic and Social Development Board, at 15 September news conference at Government House on 6th 5-year economic and social development plan--recorded]

[Text] Today I will discuss the four major aspects of the sixth plan, namely the prominent features of the sixth plan in comparison to the previous one, the content and major targets of the sixth plan, today's cabinet decision on the plan, and the actions to be taken in connection with this plan.

First, I would like to point out that the sixth plan attaches greater significance to quality and efficiency than to quantity. It stresses quality and efficiency, while previous plans emphasized the expansion of state services such as roads, electricity, water for agriculture, education, and public health to people in all parts of the country. Previous plans specified the number of schools to be built each year in a bid to have a secondary school in every district. However, the sixth plan will continue to work on anything left unfinished from the fifth plan. As I said before, the sixth plan will stress efficiency and quality because quality and efficiency are the factors that will determine our future development plans.

Second, the sixth development plan prescribes that Thailand must fight to win in international economic competition. During the period of the sixth development plan, Thailand will confront economic problems from external sources. Thailand will have to find new foreign markets to achieve additional economic growth. We must improve the quality of Thai products along with our efficiency so that production costs are kept low and our products can compete in the world market. Therefore, this plan will stress efficiency, quality, and competition with other countries. These were not emphasized in the previous plan. But now we have to fight and win. The government and private sector must consolidate their forces to strive to achieve these goals. Under the sixth plan, the government will review the role of the state in compliance with its policy statement, which has already been presented to Parliament. In other words, instead of supervising and controlling, the state will promote, support, and provide facilities for the private sector in business administration and allow the latter to play a more active role developing the country

and competing with other countries. This is the second major feature of the sixth development plan.

During the period of the fifth development plan, our country confronted problems on all sides. The fifth plan thus concentrated on both offensive and defensive strategies. In practice, it appeared that we were on the defensive in most cases because the problems at that time forced us to make efforts, with much sacrifice, for our country to survive the danger posed by the international economy. As a result of our sacrifices and efforts to solve fundamental problems during the fifth plan, our financial status is now internationally reliable. We have avoided bankruptcy, which many other countries are now facing. We have solved these problems and managed to win credibility for and strengthen our country's financial and economic stability. Under the sixth plan, we will simultaneously employ both offensive and defensive strategies. However, the defensive strategy will be different from that of the fifth plan, which was characterized by austerity and limitations on expenditure and borrowing to enable the country to weather the economic storm. The new defensive strategy is designed to cope with the impact of international trade protectionism, including the impact of the market-dumping policy of large nations on our major crops. A defensive strategy against market dumping and protectionism is necessary to find quick solution to the problems. Work in this area will be carried out by the economic ministers and the cabinet as a whole at their weekly meetings. Under the new defensive strategy, we will not simply wait to solve the problems caused by foreign countries. We will restructure our economy. We will not excessively rely on the six major crops--namely rice, corn, sugarcane, rubber, tobacco, and tapioca.

Since these crops are facing many problems, the sixth plan will restructure the agricultural sector to enable it to produce items that sell well and bring higher prices. Meanwhile, it is necessary to improve the production, transportation, packing, and marketing processes. The sixth plan also prescribes a restructuring of industry and an increase in earnings from the service sectors, including tourism. An offensive strategy must be employed to restructure the country's economy. The fundamental idea of the sixth plan, which stresses improvement of efficiency and quality as well as the ability to compete with other countries, is therefore suitable to the current world situation.

The cabinet today thoroughly considered all these points in the sixth plan. It believes that Thailand should take advantage of the world's changing economy--the fall in oil prices and international interest rates as well as the appreciation of the Deutsche mark and yen currencies. These factors should enable Thailand to penetrate the markets of large countries. Both Thai and foreign economists agree that the sixth development plan will bring about solutions to our domestic problems in three areas that were earlier highlighted by the prime minister: poverty, unemployment, and indebtedness.

The cabinet then turned to a discussion of the main target of the sixth development plan, which is aimed at consolidating the forces of both the

government and private sectors to revive Thailand's economy. During the implementation of the fifth development plan, the country's economy registered a rather low growth rate, just over 4 percent in 1985-86. Under the sixth plan, we intend to raise the annual growth rate to at least 5 percent. The higher economic growth rate and the restructuring of the country's economy are meant to solve the three problems described in the government's policy statement.

I would like to brief you on the main targets of the sixth plan in solving the three problems--poverty, unemployment, and indebtedness--as follows: To solve the problem of poverty, we will increase the annual economic growth rate up to 5 percent as I mentioned before. Meanwhile, we will reduce the population growth rate from 1.7 percent in 1986 to 1.3 percent by the end of the sixth plan. The increase in the gross nation income with the decrease in population growth rate will result in an increase in per capita income from 21,000 baht in 1986 to 28,000 baht in 1991. Increases in the cost of living will be kept low to avoid economic pressure on the people. Inflation will be allowed at a rate of approximately 2.3 percent per year. Moreover, efforts will be accelerated to solve the problem, left over from the fifth plan, of poverty in 5,800 rural villages. Meanwhile, another 35,514 villages, classified as middle-income and near-poverty-line areas, will be further developed so that the people can have access to necessary basic services. The cabinet also approved several actions prescribed in connection with this target.

Regarding the target of solving the problem of unemployment, the government will ensure that no less than 3.9 million jobs will be generated during the sixth plan.

This is an important target of the sixth plan. The cabinet discussed this target in detail and inquired about the possibility of generating additional jobs for 3.9 million people during the coming 5-year period. Officials explained to the cabinet the methods to be used in the restructuring of the country's economy, agriculture, industry, and services to ensure that jobs can be created for 3.9 million people. In so doing, all parties must consolidate their forces physically and mentally to attract foreign investment, encourage businessmen in this country to invest, and open additional foreign markets for our products. If concerted action is taken, we will be able to generate jobs for 3.9 million people during the sixth plan, which will help reduce the unemployment rate from 3.6 percent in 1986 to 3.1 in 1991. In other words, the unemployment problem will be alleviated.

The third target of the sixth plan is to alleviate the country's indebtedness. It has been projected that the country's trade deficit will be reduced to 36 billion baht per year from the present 57 billion baht.

The annual current account deficit, now averaging 37 billion baht, will be reduced to only 12 billion baht per year. To achieve this, we must limit the country's debts to a level that will not affect our national economic and monetary stability. In short, the overall target that has been approved by the cabinet is to accelerate the increase of the country's economic growth

rate more than 5 percent per year, generate jobs for no fewer than 3.9 million people during the next 5-year period, and reduce or limit the country's indebtedness to a level that will not affect the country's economic and monetary stability. These targets were discussed and approved by the cabinet during the meeting.

Ten actions plans were drawn up to implement the targets of the sixth national development plan and considered separately during the cabinet meeting. They are: 1) The plan to develop overall economy; 2) the plan to develop society and human resource; 3) the plan to develop science and technology; 4) the plan to improve and revise the state's roles and administrative system; 5) the plan to develop state enterprises; 6) the plan to develop natural resources and the environment; 7) the plan to develop production, marketing, and job creation systems; 8) the plan to develop basic services; 9) the plan to develop cities and specific areas; and 10) the plan to develop rural areas. That is all I want to tell you at this initial stage.

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CSO: 4207/1

BRIEFS

VOFA REPORTS--According to the Supreme Command Information Office, during the past week Vietnam continued to transfer soldiers who arrived in Cambodia on a rotation in Sisophon, Thmar Puok, and Battambang Districts in Battambang Province. Vietnamese soldiers conducted more patrols to prevent movements and operations of CGDK soldiers in Kap Choeng District of Thailand's Surin Province. Inside Cambodia, CGDK soldiers continued to initiate actions against Vietnamese troops and their major installations in Sisophon, Mongkolborei, Battambang, and Sangke Districts of Battambang Province and Puok, Varin, and Prasat Districts of Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province. Fighting between Vietnamese and CGDK soldiers in Cambodia resulted in heavy shells landing in Khlong Yai District, Trat Province and in Pong Nam Ron District, Chanthaburi Province, damaging property of local Thai residents. A total of 24,772 Cambodian illegal immigrants are now in the Khao I-dang Center. Another 267,651 Cambodians are now living along the Thai-Cambodian border after fleeing from the fighting in their country. [Text] [Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 9 Sep 86] /9599

LAOS ENVOY CALLS ON CHUAN--Lao Ambassador to Thailand Khamphan Simmalavong paid a courtesy call on house speaker Chuan Likphai at the Anatasamakhom Throne Hall this morning. On the occasion, the Lao ambassador congratulated the house speaker on his appointment, and the two exchanged views, especially on parliamentary affairs and the development of the democratic system. Moreover, both sides expressed the hope that good relations between the two countries will be further strengthened. [Text] [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 9 Sep 86] /9599

SECURITY COMMAND ON 'TERRORISTS'--The Internal Security Operations Command (ISOC) reported on suppression operations against communist terrorists in the four regions of the country from 21 July to 17 August. Terrorist activities were reported in several areas of the country. As a result of authorities' operations, 34 terrorists surrendered, 2 were arrested, and 15 communist sympathizers reported to the authorities. The authorities confiscated 72 guns of various types; 9,961 rounds of ammunition; hand grenades; and other items including gun barrels, magazines, land mines, and flare launchers. The report noted that the terrorists' activities were aimed at recruiting more members, mobilizing the masses, and finding food supplies. In the first ISOC region, terrorist activities were reported in Phan Buri District, Prachuap Khirikhan Province: Umphang District, Tak Province: and Aranyaprathet

District, Prachin Buri Province. In the second region, terrorist activities were reported in Nakhon Ratchasima, Mukdahan, Nakohn Phanom, Chaiyaphum, Khon Kaen, Kalasin, Loei, Udon Thani, Sakon Nakhon, and Yasothon Provinces. In the third region, terrorists launched activities in Nan, Phitsanulok, Uttaradit, Mae Hong Son, and Kamphaeng Phet Provinces. In the fourth region, terrorists carried out activities in Trang, Nakhon Si Thammarat, Surat Thani, Ranong, and Sonkhla Provinces. In short, communist terrorists are continuing to operate in 24 provinces. The report concluded that ISOC considers communist terrorism a threat that deserves immediate attention for suppression. ISOC will launch political offensives based on the government policy and Directives 66/23 and 65/25 on communist suppression. [Text] [Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 10 Sep 86 p 3] /9599

SRV ENVOY LEAVES--On 10 September Crown Prince Wachiralongkon, on behalf of the king, granted an audience to SRV Ambassador Tran Quang Co whose tour of duty in Thailand has ended. [Text] [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 10 Sep 86 BK] /9599

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER TALKS--Speaking to newsmen at the Parliament building yesterday afternoon, Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpraphan said that in November he will lead a Thai delegation to Burma to discuss border and economic cooperation issues. He said the Mae Sai River, which separates part of the Thai-Burmese border, often changes course, resulting in border disputes. For this reason, it is necessary to demarcate the border in the area concerned. On economic cooperation, Burma is rich in marine and forest resources. Burma is already selling logs to Thailand, but the transaction methods need to be further regularized. Praphat said he might also discuss joint fishing ventures with Burma while there. [Text] [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 19 Sep 86] /9599

FURTHER QUESTIONING IN LESE MAJESTE CASE--Phuchong Kitphiromsi, the region 3 prosecutor, reports that his office has received the report on investigations into the alleged case of insulting the monarchy filed against former Deputy Interior Minister Wira Musikaphong. Thorough study of the report, however, shows that the questioning of the witnesses was not sufficiently thorough to allow a decision as to whether charges should be filed with the court. Police Colonel Somkiat Chaloechang, the Buriram police chief, said he has been informed of shortcomings in the investigation report and has instructed the police chief of Lamplaimat District to conduct further questioning of witnesses as recommended by the regional prosecutor. [Excerpt] [Bangkok NAEON in Thai 19 Sep 86 pp 1, 2] /9599

SRV SHELLS DAMAGE HOUSE--Vietnamese troops fired more than 30 artillery shells into Thailand during a border clash with Khmer Rouge guerrillas yesterday, military officers said today. A house in the eastern Thai border district of Aranyaprathet was damaged but there were no reports of casualties, the officers said. The fighting followed Khmer Rouge attacks on a Vietnamese outpost and supply routes opposite the Thai border in the past 2 days, they added. [Text] [Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 11 Sep 86 p 32] /9599

SITTHI ON COPYRIGHT DECISION--Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila this week defended the cabinet decision to provide protection for intellectual property rights as sought by the United States. He said that Thailand did not bow to United States pressure, but it has been Thailand's intention to come up with this policy. He said that it was a give and take issue. He said that Thailand will benefit from the United States Generalized System of Preferences for Thai products, and Thailand will provide further protection of intellectual property rights. The cabinet on Tuesday approved a package of measures to protect intellectual property rights, such as video film, computer software, and provide greater market access to U.S. soybeans and soybean products. However, Thailand will not extend the protection to pharmaceutical patents as the locally manufactured products might incur sharp price increases. [Text] [Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 19 Sep 86] /9599

CSO: 4200/7

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

HENG SAMRIN, HUN SEN GREET BULGARIAN LEADERS

BK100502 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0430 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, 9 Sep (SPK)--Kampuchean party and state leaders have warmly greeted their Bulgarian counterparts on the 42nd national day of the People's Republic of Bulgaria (9 September).

A joint message signed by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and president of the State Council, and Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and addressed to Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] and chairman of the State Council, and Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, reads: "The entire party, the entire government and the entire people of Kampuchea highly hailed the all-sided achievements recorded by the Bulgarian people, under the BCP's clear-sighted leadership in building a developed socialist society on the land of George Dimitrov."

The message goes on: "We are convinced that the party, the government and the people of Bulgaria will score new, greater successes in the implementation of the tasks defined by the 13th BCP Congress in order to establish a developed socialist society in Bulgaria, thus actively contributing to the tireless struggle for the cause of the world socialism, particularly for peace in Balkans and the world as a whole.

"We are very pleased to see that the fraternal friendship and multiform cooperation between our two parties, governments and peoples develop with every passing day.

"We wish the party, the government and people of Bulgaria and you the best of health and greater successes in fulfilling your high responsible tasks for the progress of the People's Republic of Bulgaria."

Hun Sen, as Kampuchean foreign minister, has also sent a message of greetings to his Bulgarian counterpart, Petur Mladenov, on the occasion.

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CSO: 4200/7

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

CHEA SIM RECEIVES DEPARTING POLISH AMBASSADOR

BK151227 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1154 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, 15 Sep (SPK)--Polish Ambassador to Kampuchea Ludwik Klockowski paid a farewell visit to Kampuchean National Assembly Chairman Chea Sim in Phnom Penh this morning at the end of his term of office here.

Chea Sim, who is also Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and chairman of the National Council of the United Front for Construction and Defence of Kampuchean Fatherland, highly valued the diplomat's mission, which, he said, has contributed to consolidating the relationship and solidarity between Kampuchea and Poland.

The Kampuchean leader believed that the ties of friendship and cooperation in all fields between the two countries, especially between the two legislative bodies, would further develop and strengthen. He wished the diplomat successes in his new tasks.

For his part, Ludwik Klockowski expressed his satisfaction at the development of the relationship and all-round cooperation between Poland and Kampuchea, and highly appreciated the achievements recorded in various fields by the Kampuchean people over the past 7 years.

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CSO: 4200/7

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

SPK COMMENTS ON OUTCOME OF NONALIGNED SUMMIT

BK111237 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1112 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, 11 Sep (SPK)--The eighth summit conference of the Non-Aligned Movement held in Harare from September 1 to 7 has gone down into the history of the people's struggling for peace, security, and national independence as an important event. The results of the conference have testified to the important role played by the Non-Aligned Movement in the present complicated international situation. The new conception adopted by the participants, the attention on problems in South Africa, the vigorous condemnation of the imperialists policy of Neo-Globalism, and the approach for economic cooperation among countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America were the main topics at the conference. It is the imperialist force with the United States as the ringleader and other international reactionaries that have always conducted the counter-attacks on peace and progressive forces, by stepping up the arms race, practising their strategy of local war against the revolutionary forces and checking the economic progress of the Third-World countries. The bellicose U.S. imperialists have given the national and moral support to the racist regime of Pretoria which has been strongly and widely condemned by world opinion and the South African people themselves. With such U.S. assistance and support, the Pretoria regime could stage acts of aggression against the frontline countries, the acts of aggression which only serve Washington's ambition.

On the other hand the U.S. imperialists and some Western countries have been responsible for the deteriorating economic situation of developing countries whose foreign debts are unceasingly going up, Washington has substantially reduced aid to Zimbabwe, imposed discriminated trade restrictions on India and threatened to revenge other countries if the latter endorsed the anti-Imperialist resolutions.

Adopting the policy of neo-globalism, the U.S. imperialists have exported counter-revolutionary policy of state terrorism with the cooperation from their NATO allies, Israel and South Africa; turning a deaf ear to the aspiration of peoples in the world, Pentagon has never given up the nuclear arms race. The United States should follow the example of the Soviet Union and negotiate with the latter in the next meeting with a view to reaching an agreement on the long-term cessation of nuclear tests.

On the situation in Southeast Asia, the political declaration of the conference, related to the resolution adopted at the previous summit in New Delhi, despite the fact that attempts were made by some countries to cause troubles and modify it as they were familiar with at the UN General Assembly on the Kampuchean problem [sentence as received]. But they were doomed to failure.

The Non-Aligned Movement is further consolidated, taking more actions for a bright future. The Non-Aligned Movement is a powerful force in the face of war and aggression waged by imperialism, colonialism, and racism, and also a potential force for peace, justice, and good will.

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CSO: 4200/7

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

RADIO EDITORIAL HAILS NONALIGNED SUMMIT 'SUCCESS'

BK170520 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Station editorial: "Brilliant Success of the Nonaligned Movement's Eighth Summit"]

[Text] The eighth summit of the Nonaligned Movement held in Harare, Zimbabwe, from 1 to 7 September came to a successful end to the warm applause of mankind throughout the world. The conference took place at a time when the international situation was being threatened by tension stemming from the arms race and the nuclear menace created by U.S. imperialism and other warmongering reactionary forces.

Prior to as well as during the course of the conference, the imperialists, particularly the U.S. imperialists, sought by all means to spread intimidation, fear, and splits among the participants in an attempt to divert the movement from its principal goal of opposing imperialism, apartheid, and zionism in the search for peace. In fact, they used their Pretoria henchmen to bomb the frontline states in southern Africa and secretly sent spies into these countries, especially into Harare, the seat of the conference. They took advantage of the conference to put on many disguises in order to cover up the dark nature of their acts against mankind. Nevertheless, the conference proceeded in a vigorous atmosphere, focusing attention on the major issues of the era with a high sense of responsibility vis-a-vis peace and the future of mankind, thus becoming an important factor in the world's political life.

The conference fully supported the courageous struggle of the world revolution, of the national liberation movements, and especially of the people in the region who call for the establishment of an international atmosphere of peace and friendship through the total elimination of racism, the rehabilitation of an independent Namibia, and the return of full freedoms to the Black people of South Africa.

However, as in the past, the U.S. imperialists and a number of reactionary forces sought to employ any excuse to continue maintaining the racist regime and prolonging the Namibian problem. They vetoed a decision taken by a special meeting of the UN Security Council calling for the imposition of full economic sanctions on Pretoria. Their dark deeds were energetically denounced and condemned by the summit.

Progressive public opinion in the world highly appreciated and warmly welcomed the active and constructive stand taken by the summit conference in Harare.

Regarding the economic problems of developing countries, the summit conference set forth various positive measures in all fields in order to create a fair and reasonable new international economic order. The conference warmly greeted the latest peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries dealing with the cessation of the nuclear arms race on earth as well as in space for peace and for the survival of mankind in accordance with the aspirations of all nations, including the innocent people of Cambodia. The conference demanded that the United States actively heed and emulate the Soviet Union's pledge to extend the moratorium on nuclear weapons tests until 1 January 1987.

The Cambodian people would like to warmly hail and welcome the just stand of this eighth summit conference. Regarding the Cambodia seat question and the Southeast Asia issue, the summit followed a correct path by keeping the Cambodia seat vacant, in line with the spirit of the resolutions of the sixth and seventh summits. This fully accords with the aspirations of the Cambodian people and reflects the fair attitude of the nonaligned movement regarding all current problems that need a solution in the world. It also reflects the great sacrifice of the PRK in preserving the unity and strength of the nonaligned movement concerning urgent major important issues, for it is no secret that the PRK is the sole authentic and legal representative of the Cambodian people and is in control of the entire Cambodian territory. This is the sincere and fair-minded position of the PRK which contributed to the success of the conference.

The Cambodian people warmly welcome the resolution of the eighth summit conference regarding this issue, for it fully accords with the content of the letter sent by Comrade Heng Samrin, chairman of the Council of State of the PRK, to heads of state and government attending the eighth nonaligned summit conference, with the joint declaration of the 13th conference of the three Indochinese foreign ministers, and with the aspirations of the Cambodian people and the peoples in Southeast Asia and the world. This correct resolution truly accords with the reality in Cambodia as well as in the Indochinese peninsula. In particular, it is an active contribution to the efforts of the three Indochinese countries to create a peaceful and stable Southeast Asia. Moreover, this resolution constitutes a factor clearly affirming that world public opinion has seen through the perfidious designs of the Beijing hegemonist-expansionists in collusion with U.S. imperialism, the Thai rightist reactionaries, and a number of international reactionaries who are attempting to bring the genocidal Pot Pot gang back to Cambodia to massacre the Cambodian people once again. This resolution certainly constitutes a serious blow to them.

The success of the nonaligned movement's eighth summit is a legitimate step forward and stands as an important rallying force for all the fronts fighting imperialism—with U.S. imperialism as the ringleader—apartheid, dictatorship, aggression, colonialism, and neocolonialism, for peace, freedom, and social

progress. The success of this conference can be attributed to the lofty sense of leadership of India--former leader of the movement--Zimbabwe--the host country--Vietnam, Cuba, and other progressive countries among the nonaligned countries.

As vigorous supporters of peace, resolute opponents of the arms race, and enemies of war, racism, and aggression caused by the imperialists, hegemonist-expansionists, colonialists, neocolonialists, and militarists, the Cambodian people welcome and hail with the greatest warmth the resolution and success of the nonaligned movement's eighth summit conference in Harare.

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CSO: 4212/1

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

REPORT ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 8-14 SEP

BK150319 [Editorial Report] Cambodian media monitored by Bangkok Bureau carried the following reports on agricultural developments in Cambodia during the reporting period 8-14 September 1986:

National Level: SPK in English at 1102 GMT on 11 September reports that as of that date, peasants throughout the country have planted maize on 65 percent of the planned area of 62,000 hectares, including 17,970 in red corn. In addition, they planted sweet potatoes on 2,820 hectares, cassava on 5,730 hectares, green beans on 33,220 hectares, and vegetables on 10,280 hectares, representing 56, 114, 40, and 70 percent of the plans respectively. Industrial crops have so far been put on 20,000 hectares, including 14,425 hectares of sesame, 4,435 hectares of jute, and 1,256 hectares of cotton. The peasants also achieved 65 percent of the plans for soybean, ground-nut, and sugar cane cultivation. SPK in French at 1143 GMT on 9 September reports that throughout Cambodia there are now 2.249 million cattle and 1.3 million hogs. So far, 1 million of these animals have been vaccinated against epizootic diseases. SPK in English at 1133 GMT on 13 September reports that in the first 10 days of September, the Agriculture Ministry handed over 398 tons of seed rice to the provinces of Kompong Thom, Pursat, and Kompong Speu; and 100 tons of chemical fertilizer to Kandal Province. The ministry plans to distribute 1,135 tons of seed rice and 2,725 tons of chemical fertilizer to a number of provinces.

Kandal Province: SPK in English at 1110 GMT on 10 September reports that by the end of August, peasants in Phnom Penh District had put 5,014 hectares under rice. In this monsoon rice cropping, they also plan to cover 2,000 hectares with short-term rice of the IR-36 and IR-42 varieties. The provincial agricultural service supplied the peasants with 450 tons of chemical fertilizer and a quantity of fuel oil and insecticide and a number of pumping machines. In S'ang District, the peasants had, by late August, completed their harvest of maize on 2,610 hectares, including 2,024 hectares of red corn which yielded more than 1.5 tons per hectare. SPK in French at 0422 GMT on 8 September reports that by the end of August, peasants in Kandal Province had retilled 63,600 hectares of land. Phnom Penh Domestic Service at 2300 GMT on 9 September reports that by 12 August, peasants in Ponhea Loe District had tilled more than 1,459 hectares of land, transplanted more than 260 hectares of rice, and planted more than 470 hectares of subsidiary food crops. The radio at 1300 GMT on 8 September reports that by early August, peasants in

Kien Svay District had retilled nearly 1,550 hectares of land, sowed more than 340 hectares of various types of rice out of the 3,500 hectares earmarked for this season. SPK in English at 1110 GMT on 9 September reports that by mid-August, peasants in Kandal Province put 19,800 hectares under rice, including 3,000 hectares of intensive farming. They also covered 13,360 hectares with corn, 1,324 hectares with potatoes, and 2,800 hectares with beans, sesame, jute, castor-oil plant and sugar cane. SPK in French at 0359 GMT on 13 September reports that by mid-August, peasants in the province had transplanted more than 19,800 hectares of various types of rice and planted 13,320 hectares of corn and more than 4,100 hectares of other subsidiary food crops.

Kompong Cham Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service at 0430 GMT on 8 September reports that so far peasants in Tbong Khmum District have sold 920 metric tons of paddy and distributed more than 241 other metric tons to the state. The radio at 0430 GMT on 10 September reports that by 20 August, peasants in Srei Santhor District had sowed more than 760 hectares of various types of rice and transplanted more than 3,900 hectares of rice. SPK in English at 1118 GMT on 8 September reports that peasants in O Reang Euv District have so far transplanted rice on 4,435 hectares of land and raised 1,320 hectares of rice seedlings. They also planted hundreds of hectares of subsidiary food crops and vegetables. Meanwhile, peasants in Stoeng Trang District had sown 520 hectares of rice seed and transplanted rice on 405 hectares. The radio at 0430 GMT on 13 September reports that by August, peasants in Srei Santhor District had sold more than 220 metric tons of paddy, more than 100 metric tons of sesame, more than 19 metric tons of castor-oil seed, and more than 10 metric tons of cotton to the state.

Kompong Chhnang Province: The radio at 1300 GMT on 11 September reports that in August, peasants in Baribo District tilled more than 900 hectares of land, reclaimed more than 450 hectares of land, sowed more than 20 hectares of rice, transplanted more than 2,030 hectares of rice, and planted more than 60 hectares of slash-and-burn rice, more than 20 hectares of potatoes, 9 hectares of mungbean, 7 hectares of jute, more than 13 hectares of sugar cane, and more than 110 hectares of vegetables. SPK in English at 1110 GMT on 10 September reports that besides monsoon rice farming, peasants in Kompong Tralach District have, up to August, covered 5,400 hectares with cassava, sweet potato, and vegetables and hundreds of other hectares with green beans, sugar cane, and sesame. SPK in French at 0422 GMT on 8 September reports that by the end of July, veterinary teams in Toek Phos District had vaccinated more than 3,000 cattle and 150 hogs against epizootic diseases. Meanwhile, veterinary teams in Kompong Leng District had vaccinated more than 10,300 cattle against various diseases.

Kompong Thom Province: The radio at 1300 GMT on 12 September reports that by 15 August, the provincial trade service had bought more than 3,460 metric tons of paddy from the peasants. SPK in French at 1206 GMT on 13 September reports that by July, peasants in the province had retilled more than 22,000 hectares of land and transplanted 9,600 hectares of various types of rice. SPK in English at 1114 GMT on 14 September reports that by August, peasants in

Stoung District had put 7,260 hectares under rice by direct sowing and dibbling, 4,050 hectares under long-term rice, and 699 hectares under medium-term rice.

Kompong Speu Province: The radio at 0430 GMT on 11 September reports that by the 4th week of August, peasants in Kong Pisei District had retilled more than 770 hectares of land, sowed more than 320 hectares of rice, and transplanted more than 400 hectares of various types of rice.

Kompong Som City: SPK in English at 1110 GMT on 10 September reports that by mid-August, peasants in Prey Nop District had plowed 7,000 hectares of land, planted 2,770 hectares of rice, and reclaimed 448 hectares of land.

Kratie Province: SPK in French at 0422 GMT on 8 September reports that by the end of July, peasants in the province had retilled 15,600 hectares of land and transplanted more than 3,700 hectares of rice, and reclaimed 445 hectares of land.

Preah Vihear Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service at 0430 GMT on 8 September reports that by 20 July, peasants in the province had retilled more than 6,550 hectares of land, sowed nearly 1,000 hectares of rice, broadcast more than 920 hectares of rice, and transplanted nearly 1,200 hectares of various types of rice. The radio at 1300 GMT on 9 September reports that by early August, peasants in Sangkum Thmei District had transplanted more than 220 hectares of rice, sowed more than 150 additional hectares, broadcast more than 400 hectares, and planted more than 110 hectares of slash-and-burn rice and nearly 40 hectares of subsidiary food crops.

Prey Veng Province: The radio at 0430 GMT on 10 September reports that between the beginning of the year and the end of June, peasants in Peam Ro District sold more than 580 metric tons of paddy to the state and that by the end of June, peasants retilled more than 580 hectares of land, sowed 60 hectares of rice, transplanted more than 140 hectares of rice, and broadcast more than 110 hectares of floating rice. They also planted more than 1,970 hectares of subsidiary crops. SPK in French at 0359 GMT on 13 September reports that by the end of July, peasants in Kompong Trabek District had fulfilled 70 percent of the 27,127 hectares earmarked for this main rice production season. The radio at 1300 GMT on 14 September reports that by August, peasants in the province had retilled 2,260 hectares of intensive cropping land and transplanted more than 3,600 hectares of rice. The radio also reports that so far peasants in Kompong Trabek District of Prey Veng Province have planted 22,682 hectares of rice and harvested 157 hectares of corn and 320 hectares of sesame. The district's trade service collected 2,100 metric tons of paddy from the local people.

Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province: SPK in English at 1110 GMT on 10 September reports that since the early monsoon, peasants in Puok District have retilled 2,100 hectares of land, put 1,700 hectares under rice, and planted 400 hectares of subsidiary food crops. SPK in French at 1136 GMT on 10 September reports that the province has 141,000 cattle, including 108,200 for use in

farming. Meanwhile, the peasants in Chikreng District had by the end of July retilled more than 8,500 hectares of land, sowed more than 1,400 hectares of rice, and transplanted more than 2,600 hectares of various types of rice.

Svay Rieng Province: The radio at 1300 GMT on 8 September reports that by the end of August, peasants in Svay Teap District had retilled 10,000 hectares of land, sowed 1,000 hectares of rice, and transplanted another 400 hectares of rice.

Battambang Province: SPK in English at 1110 GMT on 9 September reports that by the end of August, peasants in Battambang District had plowed 28,000 hectares of land, raised rice seedling on 1,300 hectares, transplanted rice on 22,600 hectares out of 45,000 hectares earmarked for this season. The radio at 1300 GMT on 13 September reports that by the end of August, peasants in Battambang District had retilled more than 28,000 hectares of land, sowed more than 1,300 hectares of rice, and transplanted more than 51 percent of the planted rice crops.

Takeo Province: The radio at 1300 GMT on 8 September reports that by 14 August, peasants in Treang District had sold more than 1,000 metric tons of paddy and distributed nearly 900 other metric tons to the state. The radio at 1300 GMT on 10 September reports that by 16 August, peasants in Kirivong District had transplanted nearly 2,200 hectares of rice and broadcast nearly 2,000 hectares of floating rice. The radio at 0430 GMT on 11 September reports that at the beginning of the second half of this year, the veterinary service in Prey Kabbas District vaccinated 6,450 oxen and 12 hogs against various diseases. SPK in English at 1114 GMT on 14 September reports that by August, peasants in Sangke District had plowed 14,700 hectares of land, raised rice seedlings on 870 hectares, and transplanted rice on 48 percent of the earmarked area. They also covered hundreds of other hectares with industrial and subsidiary food crops. The plan for this monsoon rice cropping is 25,230 hectares. SPK in French at 1127 GMT on 14 September reports that by the end of July peasants in Ratanamondol District had retilled 1,600 hectares of land, transplanted more than 300 hectares of rice, and planted nearly 1,000 hectares of subsidiary food crops and industrial crops, including 215 hectares of cotton. The peasants in Ek Phnum District had, by mid-August, transplanted more than 4,600 hectares of rice and planted nearly 1,900 hectares of cotton and nearly 200 hectares of subsidiary food crops.

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CSO: 4212/1

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

BRIEFS

RETURNEES IN KOMPONG CHAM--Phnom Penh, 28 Aug (SPK)--The first half of this year, 116 people misled by enemy propaganda reported themselves to revolutionary authorities in Chakma Keu District, Kompong Cham Province, bringing along 41 assorted guns and a quantity of ammunition. [Excerpt] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1112 GMT 28 Aug 86 BK] /9599

RETURNEES IN SIEM REAP-ODDAR MEANCHHEY PROVINCE--Phnom Penh, 30 Aug (SPK)--During 3-week ending July 12, 60 people misled by the enemy propaganda reported themselves to the local authorities in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province, bringing with them 31 assorted weapons and a quantity of ammunition. The returnees included 21 Polpotists and 22 Sonsannians. The ralliers were helped to embark on a new life. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1103 GMT 30 Aug 86 BK] /9599

GIFTS TO SRV FLOOD VICTIMS--Phnom Penh, 1 Sep (SPK)--The Kampuchea Red Cross has donated 30 kg of medicines valued at 20,000 riels (Kampuchean currency) to the Vietnamese flood victims in Lang Son Province. The relief was handed over to Ngo Dien, Vietnamese ambassador to Kampuchea. Speaking at the ceremony, Phlek Phirun, president of the Kampuchea Red Cross, expressed her sympathy with the flood victims, and said that the volume, though small, is a token of the Kampuchean peoples sentiment of solidarity and friendship toward the fraternal Vietnamese people. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1059 GMT 1 Sep 86 BK] /9599

KOMPONG SOM-HAIPHONG COOPERATION--Phnom Penh, 5 Sep (SPK)--The economic and cultural cooperation between the seaport city of Kompong Som of Kampuchea and Haiphong port city of Vietnam has seen much progress since the signing on October 1982 of an agreement on cooperation between the two cities. In the first half of this year Haiphong sent 2,000 tonnes of iron and two doctors to Kompong Som; and recently, besides its material assistance in agricultural field, Haiphong sent a number of Vietnamese experts to help its counterpart in industrial, sanitary, hydraulic, and construction work or in the renovation of public buildings. Kompong Som, for its part, had annually exported some of its local products to its Vietnamese counterpart and sent delegations to Haiphong for working tours. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1057 GMT 5 Sep 86 BK] /9599

MEETING WITH HUNGARIAN ENVOY--Phnom Penh, 16 Sep (SPK)--Kong Korm, member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and first deputy foreign minister, has received in Phnom Penh Lajos Karsai, Hungarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Kampuchea. The Hungarian diplomat informed Kong Korm of the letters sent by 10 governments in the socialist community, including the Hungarian People's Republic, the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the GDR, the People's Republic of Mongolia, etc., to the United Nations General Secretary on August 11, which demand that the proposal on the creation of the general system of international security be put on the agenda of the forthcoming 41st UN General Assembly. Kong Korm highly valued and strongly supported the initiatives of these governments. [Excerpt] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1104 GMT 6 Sep 86 BK] /9599

PRK-SRV TRANSPORT COOPERATION--Phnom Penh, 6 Sep (SPK)--In the first half of this year, the SRV helped Cambodia resurface 50 km of national highways and repair a tugboat. A survey on the possibility of river transport was conducted with Vietnam's assistance. The SRV also helped Cambodia restore the Chrouy Changva bridge across the Tonle Sap River and a number of bridges and highways in the country. [Summary] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1110 GMT 6 Sep 86 BK] /9599

AUGUST RETURNEES--Phnom Penh, 6 Sep (SPK)--In August, 385 persons misguided by the enemy propaganda returned to the revolutionary authorities throughout the country. One of the returnees was a battalion commander and three were company commanders. These returnees brought along 201 assorted weapons. [Excerpt] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1116 GMT 6 Sep 86 BK] /9599

STATISTICS DEPARTMENT DELEGATION--Phnom Penh, 7 Sep (SPK)--A delegation of the Kampuchean Central Department of Statistics returned to Phnom Penh Thursday, concluding its 8-day official friendship visit to Vietnam. While in Vietnam, the Kampuchean delegation was received by Vo Van Kiet, Politburo member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. It also held working sessions with the General Department of Statistics and several local statistics departments of Vietnam. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1056 GMT 7 Sep 86 BK] /9599

MILITARY DELEGATION ENDS SRV VISIT--Phnom Penh, 8 Sep (SPK)--A delegation of the Propaganda and Training Department under the General Political Department of the People's Revolutionary Armed Forces of Kampuchea (P.R.A.F.K.) led by Preap Tan, acting head of the department, has ended its fortnight visit to Vietnam. While in Vietnam, according to VNA, the delegation paid tribute to the late President Ho Chi Minh at his mausoleum and visited several army units. On September 1st, Lieutenant General Dang Vu Hiep, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and deputy head of the General Political Department of the Vietnam Peoples Army, received the Kampuchean guests. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1106 GMT 8 Sep 86 BK] /9599

CONDOLENCES TO SOVIET UNION--Phnom Penh, 9 Sep (SPK)--Kampuchean Premier Hun Sen has sent deep sympathies to N.I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, over the accident that claimed lives among the passengers on board the ship "Admiral Nakhimov." In his message, Hun Sen asked the Soviet leader (?to convey) the most heartfelt condolences to the Soviet people and the bereaved families. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1112 GMT 9 Sep 86] /9599

RETURNEES IN BATTAMBANG--From the beginning of this year to the end of July, 994 misled persons deserted the enemy ranks and turned themselves over to the revolutionary authorities in Battambang Province, bringing along 572 assorted weapons and a large quantity of war materiel. [Excerpt] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 31 Aug 86 BK] /9599

CHEA SOTH RECEIVES POLISH ENVOY--On the afternoon of 8 September at the office of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Chea Soth, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and planning minister, allowed Comrade Ludwik Klockowski, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Polish People's Republic, to see him and take leave at the end of the latter's diplomatic mission to the PRK. At the meeting, the two sides expressed happiness at the relations and cooperation between the parties, governments, and people of the two countries which, from day to day, have been steadily strengthened and expanded. Comrade Chea Soth wished the ambassador good health on his return home and new and greater successes in his new tasks. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 9 Sep 86] /9599

CHEA SIM GREETES BULGARIAN LEADER--Recently, on the 42nd anniversary of the national day of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Comrade Chea Sim, chairman of the KUFNCD National Council, sent a congratulatory message to the comrade chairman of the National Council of the Bulgarian Patriotic Front. The message says in substance: We highly appreciate the achievements scored by the Bulgarian Front and people in national construction during the past 4 [as heard] years. The KUFNCD National Council and the entire Cambodian people vigorously praise the brilliant achievements in every field of the fraternal Bulgarian people. On the same occasion, we would like to express profound and most sincere thanks to the party, government, the National Council of the Bulgarian Patriotic Front, and the Bulgarian people for their unreserved support for the just struggle of the party, government, front, and our Cambodian people. We firmly believe that the relations of solidarity, friendship, and cooperation between our two people and countries will constantly develop for independence, peace, democracy, and social progress, which are the sacred aspirations of mankind. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 10 Sep 86] /9599

'BANDITS' OUT OF ACTION--According to a tally, during the past month, as a result of our KPRAF's brilliant feats of arms conducted in cooperation with the fraternal Vietnamese Army volunteers, 894 bandits were put out of action compared to the previous month when only 766 bandits were neutralized. Of the 894 enemy casualties, 356 were killed on the spot, 331 were captured, and 407 [all figures as heard] enemy soldiers were persuaded to surrender to the revolution. We seized 336 assorted guns, 722 assorted artillery shells, 114 mines, 2 walkie-talkies, 3 boats, and a large quantity of war materiel. [Excerpt] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 11 Sep 86] /9599

'ENEMIES' OUT OF ACTION--The three reactionary Khmer groups, after receiving orders relayed from Beijing by their three ringleaders, have launched their so-called new strategy by mustering the remnants of their forces and infiltrating them into the country to conduct activities to sabotage the people's property and the revolution's achievements in an attempt to fool public opinion into supporting and maintaining their seat at the United Nations which is about to hold its General Assembly session. However, all their crimes have been frustrated. Holding aloft their revolutionary vigilance and ever ready to crush all maneuvers of the bandits, our regular, regional, and militia forces together with the authorities and populace all along the border as well as in the interior of the country have cooperated with the Vietnamese Army volunteers in effectively searching for, sweeping, and dealing blows to the enemy of all stripes while conducting a campaign to persuade many enemy soldiers into surrendering and returning to society. According to a tally just received from various battlefields throughout the country, we put out of action 169 enemies of all stripes, including 101 killed on the spot, 30 captured, and 36 [figures as heard] persuaded to lay down their arms and surrender to the revolution. We seized 56 assorted weapons, 8 grenades, and a large quantity of military equipment. Moreover, 60 kg of rice, 70 hogs, and more than 100 kg of tobacco looted from our people were also seized from the enemy and returned to their owners by our armed forces. [Excerpt] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 18 Sep 86] /9599

CSO: 4212/1

CURRENT AGRICULTURAL SITUATION VIEWED

Hanoi INFORMATION-DOCUMENTS in English 16 Aug 86 pp 3,4

[Text] Having overcome many difficulties due to drought and floodings, the people in the northern provinces have by now sown 1,730,000 hectares of late-autumn rice, nearly 90% of the target, twice the figure at the same period last year. In Thai Binh rice planting has been completed. Only the jute crop remains to be planted.

However, great difficulties still lie ahead. The water level in the rivers remains high--higher in fact than that in the fields. The recent downpours have caused water-logging in ten provinces, submerging 134,000 hectares including 92,600 hectares of riceland. In Hai Hung, Ha Bac, and Ha Nam Ninh Provinces many areas are submerged: 32,000 hectares of ricefields in Hai Hung, 14,000 ha seriously; 48,000 hectares of fields in Ha Bac, including 32,000 ha of ricefields.

At present, all efforts are being focused on dyke protection draining water-logged areas, and planting rice seedlings on schedule.

In the Mekong Delta in the south, summer-autumn rice is growing nicely on the whole, but 10,000 hectares are affected by disease and pests, and also in some areas by drought. Early ripening rice is being urgently harvested.

In An Giang, Dong Thap and Cuu Long Provinces, the production collectives have received an additional supply of more than 6,000 tons of nitrogenous fertilizer and 170,000 bottles of insecticides. In Long An, Ben Tre, Hau Giang, and Cuu Long more than 3,700 diesel-powered pumps are helping in the fight against drought.

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CSO: 4200/1

PAPER REPORTS ON TEA GROWING IN BAO LOC DISTRICT

Hanoi INFORMATION-DOCUMENTS in English 16 Aug 86 p 7

[Text] Bao Loc is a district in the Central Highlands reputed at home and abroad for the tea grown there.

It enjoys two advantages: skilled labour and fertile basaltic soil. Over the past ten years, the tea area has been expanded from 2,300 hectares at the time of liberation in 1975 to 4,300 hectares by late 1985. Yields have increased from 2 to 4 tonnes per hectare. This year, the target is to plant tea on 600 more hectares in the three sectors (state, collective, and family), boost yields to 4.4 tonnes per hectare, and total output to 12,000 tonnes, the highest figure so far.

Special tea plots have been delimited in almost all cooperatives and 55 production collectives in 10 out of the 16 communes of the district, including the district centre.

Renowned tea species--Shan and another variety called White-haired because of the white down covering its young sprouts--with excellent flavour are being grown. Experiments with reproduction by cuttings (instead of seeds) have been successfully conducted resulting in pure breed, high yields and early harvest, although the life of the plant is somewhat shorter.

So far management is shared between the district administration and the provincial tea trust. The former takes charge of planting, tending, and harvesting while the latter is responsible for investment, procurement, processing and distribution. This mode of management has been at the source of many hurdles and has badly affected yields and output.

To clear these bottlenecks, the district, the province and the tea trust are seeking to renovate management in the spirit of the resolution of the 8th Plenum of the Party Central Committee, which gives more initiative to the grassroots units.

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LAM THAO AGRICULTURAL FACTORY DEVELOPED

Hanoi THE VIETNAMESE TRADE UNIONS in English Jul-Aug 86 pp 4-9

[Article by Trong Hai]

[Text]

The Lam Thao super-phosphate plant was commissioned in June 1962. Its initial output was 100,000 tons of super phosphate and 40,000 tons of sulphuric acid per year. To meet the requirement of agriculture in fertilizers, since 1973 it has enlarged its size, and its present production of 300,000 tons of super phosphate/year can be raised in future on the basis of further investments.

In the last war, though the factory was the choice target of American air raids (814 bombs were dropped on it and the chain of production and workers' quarter were hit seven times causing 20 casualties) despite this the workers clung to their work.

From 1978 to 1980, with the initiative of the workers and technicians, 8 more products were manufactured including Tripoly sodium phosphate and synthetic detergents. Besides 17 chemical products were turned out, saving foreign currencies for import.

In twenty years, the factory has supplied 3.5 million tons of super phosphate and 3,000 tons of Tripoly sodium phosphate to agriculture, 76,000 tons of sulphuric acid to industry and 6,500 tons of detergent to the people's use. All these products have

their quality guaranteed and their target overfulfilled; with the profit earned, the factory has enough money to invest in expanded reproduction and to improve the living standard of its workers.

To obtain these results, it has to maintain a strict labour discipline and develop the efficiency of the role of science and technology, particularly of electric engineering, it constantly pays attention to the training of workers and technicians.

Labour discipline and management

In a chemical factory working in chain production, the setting up of technical norms is very important, each error due to lack of technology or sense of responsibility can lead to most serious consequences. That is why maintenance of labour discipline is a most important problem: this is resolved by the combination of three methods: economic, administrative and educational. Thanks to the delegation of powers and responsibility to each worker, the application of tight regulations and strict managerial methods, the factory works satisfactorily. A strict control as well as clear definition of responsibility makes it possible to mete out reward and punishment in a fair manner and in time.

By this method, the factory has step by step been able to build up an effective, systematic style of work in its production.

The initiative taken by the workers, the close solidarity among staff members and workers, a correct and just policy have created conditions for the managerial and technical work to be carried out satisfactorily and for the scientific and technical revolution to make its effects felt, of which technical management forms the core.

Developing from a technological basis

It can be said that in the last few years, the factory has developed from a technological basis.

Technical management is carried out in the spirit of abiding by technical norm, regarding it as the principal method to fulfil such targets as productivity, quality, economy, labour security, and as the basis on which to carry out the program of scientific and technical advance, and to step up the movement of introduction of innovations and practice of economy.

The result of the correct application of technical norms makes it possible for the workers to rapidly make good use of equipment and machines, to stabilize the chain of production and to detect the irrationality in production, in order to contribute to its improvement.

Some evidence:

In 1964, the technical section of the plant raised the production capacity of the machine K. 39-4 from 60 to 70 tons of acid a day, leading to the output of 135,000 tons of super phosphate per year compared with the initial target of 100,000 tons/year.

In 1974, after the first enlargement, the plant was successful in the application of the innovation designed to raise the production of super phosphate from 180,000 to 200,000 tons per year.

After 23 years of operation, the chain of production of super phosphate and acid still works satisfactorily though it has crossed its time limit of wear and tear.

To maintain the stability of production, the plant sets great store by renewing 80% of its equipment, including those especially used in the chemical industry.

From 1978 to 1980, with its own capital it was able to build such big works as those for the production of unbaked bricks, poselan glue, dolomite (1978), to commission the chain of production of Tripoly sodium phosphate (600 tons/year) (1979) synthetic detergent (300 tons/year) (1980)...

In 1984, the building of furnaces for the drying of pyrite and burning of sulphur weighing hundreds of tons of iron and steel was completed in 3 months, contributing to the production of 236,000 tons of super phosphate (overfulfilling the State plan by 6000 tons).

During the second enlargement (1981-1985), the various units of the factory did the assemblage of one thousand tons of equipment lined and coated with lead and stainless steel, non-metallic materials, and 110-35-6 KV transformers to the value of 80 million dong, contributing to putting the works into operation ahead of schedule.

Through 23 years of production, the plant has been credited with 1500 innovations which, when applied, helped save 25 million dong for the State. The saving of materials is done through the use of technology and the salvage of waste materials, totalling 10 million dong a year. At present the main economic and technical norms of the two products (super phosphate and sulphuric acid) are nearly equal to those in the brotherly countries.

Fostering cadres' and workers' technical know-how

As managing cadres and skilled workers play a decisive role in production, the plant has managed to train a contingent of qualified workers to serve the production.

Besides complementary education classes, it has opened 15 on-the-job courses (training 400 cadres and workers of secondary level for such branches as chemistry, engineering, electricity, statistics, accountancy) and 3 higher education courses on inorganic chemistry and chemical agents, it has trained 35 engineers in economics, opened a political courses, secondary level, for responsible cadres. Every year many cadres and workers are sent to study in higher education establishments in the country. In total there are 108 university graduates working in the plant and 60 cadres having finished university correspondence courses. Now in all branches, the cadres have their replacement. All managing cadres have been trained and brought to full development from the shop-floor.

It is also worth noting that the plant is anxious to improve the living standard of its personnel. That is the reason why the latter feel a great attachment to it.

Thanks to these brilliant achievements, in 1985, it was awarded the noble title of hero unit.

The objective of the plant in the years ahead is to do such that it could reach by 1990 an output of 500,000 tons of fertilizer for agricultural production, so as to deserve to be called a "factory at the service of agriculture".

REORGANIZATION OF PRODUCTION IN ENGINEERING, METALLURGICAL INDUSTRY

Hanoi INFORMATION-DOCUMENTS in English 16 Aug 86 pp 4,5

[Text] In the first half of this year, the engineering and metallurgical industry recorded 44% of the planned output value for 1986, an increase of 8% over the same period last year. Fifteen out of the 29 enterprises registered 45% of the planned output value. Better results still have been attained by a number of plants: the copper and aluminium wire factory, the No 1 motor-car spare parts factory, the No 1 precision engineering plant, the electric-current meter factory, the materials and equipment enterprise.

Production has been reorganized; mergers effected of sections and shops; intermediary links reduced; "indirect" (not directly involved in the production process) personnel pared down; auxiliary shops expanded to employ redundancies from the main shops in the production of subsidiary product lines. The Thai Nguyen iron and steel complex has thus eliminated a total of 139 sections, shops and brigades. In the ministry, mergers have been effected of various departments and training schools have been reorganized to take better account of the actual needs of production.

Parallel with personnel reorganization, norms have been scrutinized by the ministry and the plants, and readjusted wherever necessary. They have been reduced by 20.6% in engineering technology, 9.7% in ferrous-metal technology, 16.1% in non-ferrous metal technology, 58.9% in the production of 200-kw motors, 40.9% in that of mechanical pumps, 6% in that of drill bits, 4% in that of every ton of tin.

Fourteen technical innovations have been applied: Vang Danh coal is used in iron smelting at the No 1 machine-tool factory, resulting in an economy of 100 kilos of fuel per ton of product. Likewise, at the Thai Nguyen iron and steel complex, fuel consumption per ton of product has been reduced by 217 kilos.

Economic associations among enterprises has resulted in an economy of 10-20% in materials and equipment. Production of auxiliary lines has helped improve the living conditions of the workers.

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FIVE-YEAR DEVELOPMENT OF METALLURGY, ENGINEERING

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[Article by Mai Khac Ke, president of the National Union of Metallurgical and Engineering Workers]

[Text]

The metallurgical and engineering branch of Vietnam embarked upon the 5-year plan in most difficult and complex circumstances.

Machines and equipment were worn out and in short supply, and their spare parts were either lacking or not of the same kind. This situation prevailed in all units located in North Vietnam. In mining, the same thing happened with the number of trucks and machines considerably reduced while there was very little possibility of providing the mining areas with what they needed.

In South Vietnam, production establishments in general made rather good progress but they still met with many difficulties arising in their industrial process and could not yet solve them all. Their machines and equipment were of different kinds and types, mostly imported from capitalist countries and lacking spare parts.

The supply of materials

by the State was reduced a good deal which led to the state in which most engineering factories did not have enough material for carrying out production. Fat coal used for making coke was formerly imported from China and following the latter's complete cut in supply, the production had to be stopped in a number of blast-furnaces. As a result the output of rolled steel dropped by two-thirds compared with 1979.

The changes in economy necessarily led to the changes in the consumption and market. Many traditional engineering items such as machine tools and other items from the engineering branch had their output cut from one half to two thirds compared with the former times. China used to import Vietnam's chromite but now she no longer imported it.

The above situation caused tremendous difficulties to our branch in its arrangement of production as

well as in the improvement of the standard of living for the workers and employees in the branch.

In face of difficulties, workers and employees in the metallurgical and engineering branch did their utmost to maintain and develop production in existing factories, and on the other hand they carried on the construction of engineering projects necessary to the economic development. In the engineering branch, many new products which met the needs and desires of the market, and suited to the standards of technique and equipment in our country were carefully studied, designed, put into trial production and afterwards into mass production. Following our guiding principles, we made investments in the building of a number of industrially advanced production chains through which we could apply technological advances to production, thus cutting the consumption per unit of material and energy, raising the quality of products and reducing their cost prices. At the same time we actively made use of the raw and other materials available in the country to replace those imported from abroad with a view to mastering and stabilizing production.

The engineering branch actively engaged in the line of production of whole equipment, and at the same time paid attention to pro-

ducing machines in the service of the industry in general and of light industry in particular and for export. It rendered meritorious services to the shaping of an industrial and agricultural structure on the district scale. As a result, from the status of producing formerly only a number of traditional items, to now the engineering branch could produce a rather large variety of goods serving effectively the national economy such as: hydro-electric stations with turbines ranging from dozens to thousands of kilowatts, diesel engines from 12 to 50 h.p., small-size petrol engines, small-size transport vehicles, floating repair stations, itinerant repair vehicles, electric transformers for iron and steel melting furnaces up to 3,500 KVA, grain and tuber dryers, agricultural product processing machines, full equipment for sugar — house with a capacity of 100 tons of sugar canes per day, hand tools of all sorts... To now the output of engineering products accounts for 37% of the gross value of products in the branch. A number of products are now continuing to be further improved in the matter of technical data and to be given an industrial shape such as diesel engines D.12, "Lotus" tractors, water and hydraulic pumps, electric engines of all types (especially those destined for export), consumer engineering products such as elec-

tric fans of all types, bicycles, electric appliances which have enjoyed ever greater appreciation from the consumers.

Other items of goods which consume less material but have a high economic and technical value such as ejector needles and spouts for high-pressure pumps, precision tools have been strongly developed.

By means of strenuous efforts, in spite of reduced supply of materials, the tempo of development of the engineering branch increased by 1.5 times in 1985 compared with 1981. A number of new projects have been built.

In the field of ferrous metallurgy: in the past 5 years, animated with the spirit of self-help and self-reliance, and having to overcome no less difficulties to maintain and stabilize production through the adoption of such measures as: stepping up the exploitation of fat coal available in the country, finding out an industrial process suited to the condition of lacking fat coal in the country such as studying way and means to melt cast iron in electric furnace on small industrial scale, devising a scheme for producing rolled iron on the semi-industrial scale, changing the ratio of mixed metals in the production of steel from electric furnace in a matter suited to the conditions in Vietnam, transforming the handicraft system of rollers into semi-automatic one, self-producing electric furnaces for melting steel (including equipment and

transformer) with a capacity of 5-6 tons at a time in order to step up the production of ingot steel by electric arc furnace.

By means of export, the metallurgical enterprises could provide themselves with a foreign exchange stock to import spare parts of all sorts and material necessary for production. The branch of ferrous metallurgy also contributed to making many products and materials to replace those formerly imported from abroad such as steel of all kinds used for making tools and instruments, steel for making ball bearings, plastic-coated copper wire, high-quality enamelled wire, cutting-tool steel, 2 to 3-layer metal alloy plate...

As a result of its tremendous efforts, in 1985 the branch could increase the output of rolled steel by 171% compared with 1985. The non-ferrous metallurgy also developed a great deal. In the past 5 years (1981 — 1985), apart from starting the construction of such major amalgamated tin-producing enterprises as the amalgamated tin—producing enterprises of Nghe Tinh province and completing the transformation and expansion of the Tinh Tuc tin-mine, we still actively built small and medium-size tin mines such as those in Son Duong, Bac Lung. Besides giving a strong impulse to the production of ingot tin, the non-ferrous metallurgical branch still expanded and raised the output of a number of other products such as oxide zinc dust, welding tin and other rare and valuable metals.

Up to 1985, the output of ingot tin reached 132% compared with 1981.

Alongside the development of the main production, the metallurgical and engineering branch also paid attention to making full use of surplus, discarded and waste material, exploiting to full extent the capacity of excess machines and equipment in its side-line production. In 1985, the value of side-line products increased by 8 times compared with 1981.

It could be said that the metallurgical and engineering branch made steady steps forward in the past 5 years, which found expression in the following economic and technical figures.

The gross output value of the Ministry of Metallurgy and Engineering increased by 154% in 1985 compared with 1981. Labour productivity increased by 156%.

59 products of the whole branch obtained the State quality-mark, that is 36% of the total of products in the country qualified for that mark of honour.

A considerable reduction in the consumption of material per unit was obtained in the making of many products: in 1985, the consumption of electrode carbon and electric energy for the production of one ton of ingot steel was respectively reduced by 10% and 11%; the consumption of material for the making of a 250A circuit contact breaker by 30%, that of silicic plates for the making of the transformers by 30%.

To the common efforts of the workers and employees in maintaining and developing the metallurgical and engineering production in the past 5 years, there was a meritorious contribution by the trade unions. In order to motivate the cadres, workers and employees in the metallurgical and engineering branch to overcome difficulties arising in production and in their own life, under the guideline of working with higher productivity, better quality and further efficiency, the primary trade union organisations in the branch actively co-operated with the management at the corresponding level in seeing to every aspect of the managerial work, working out appropriate production norms and quotas and in devising the best way for implementing the annual state plan and the long-term one too. The trade unions concentrated their efforts on putting into effect the democratization of the planning for yearly production and signed collective agreements with the management concerned on behalf of the workers and employees. The primary trade unions in the whole branch joined the management of their respective factories in renovating the managing mechanism, rearranging and reorganising step by step production, implementing the system of economic accounting and socialist enterprise.

The branch union organised and directed various emulation movements such

as the emulation movement for the title of creative labour, that for a better quality of products, the integrated emulation movement for production and the accomplishment on schedule of a number of products and key projects of the Ministry. Through these actions, the branch union could arouse a strong enthusiasm among the cadres, workers and employees in the whole branch for the fulfilment of their annual tasks and the good accomplishment of their duties.

Following were the results obtained in a number of emulation movements.

In the emulation movement for creative labour, in the past 5 years, 360 cadres and workers in the branch were awarded by the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions for 560 occasions certificates of creative labour.

In the mass movement for a better quality of products, in 1985 8 collective of workers and employees in the whole branch were granted diplomas of honour by the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions for their high quality products marked out by the State.

In the integrated emulation movement, the branch union brought to full success the integrated emulation for producing at the scheduled time "peacock"—typed grub hoes, that for completing the first stage of construction of the "Song Công" diesel engine factory and that for fabricating and

assembling 3200 - 3500 KVA iron-meeting electric furnaces.

Besides mobilizing the workers and employees in the branch to overcome difficulties in order to maintain and develop production and to fulfil with ever higher results the annual plans, the branch union gave no less concern for the training of workers and the fostering of their skill and abilities, the trade union organisation build-up, the living and working conditions of the working people.

The branch union co-operated with the Ministry in sponsoring the campaign to "revise theories, raise professional qualifications better working style, and become skilled workers" and in organising at regular intervals contests of skill from the grass-roots to the ministry level. Up to 1985, the technical workers training schools graduated 8,255 students who were subsequently graded third to fourth in the 7-grade scale when engaged to work in factory. The enterprises under the Ministry trained 2,010 workers who were subsequently graded second in the 7-grade scale. Through refresher courses 55,834 persons were provided with further technical instructions, and 38,860 were promoted to higher grades of whom 54% were arranged in the fourth grade or higher.

The branch union also saw to it that new factors should be given proper attention, models of good trade union work should be

brought to the limelight so as to build strong and steadfast primary trade unions. Up to now 45% of primary trade unions are rated good or excellent in their activity.

The branch union directed and guided its primary unions in the elaboration of their respective economic, social and living plans according to the VAC mode. In places where conditions permitted such as at the tin-mine of Quy Hop, the intermediate metallurgical and engineering school, we succeeded in building workers' villages.

It could be said that the managing boards and the trade unions at all levels have shown a major concern for the improvement of the working conditions, the reduction of the hard labour in the line of metal

melting and rolling, the installation of dust and poisonous gas absorbing apparatuses, noise deadening devices and have achieved good results. Through various check-ups in labour safety, 27% of the production establishments were rated excellent in industrial hygiene and security. It resulted in the fact that the emulation movement gave rise to 2000 socialist labour teams and brigades, 9 socialist labour units (on the level of section, department, workshop), 5 labour heroes, 4 hero units, 7 nation-wide emulation winners (cited at the 5th National Congress of Heroes and Emulation Winners).

Looking back to the 5 years of consolidation and development of the metallurgical and engineering branch, we feel proud and

elated at the achievements so far obtained but we are also aware that, no matter how great the development, the metallurgical and engineering branch is still far from being satisfied in the face of the great demands of the country's industrialisation in the coming five-year period 1986 — 1990.

The workers and employees in the whole branch will strive their best to overcome the existing deficiencies, to fulfil in the best way the tasks entrusted by the State to the metallurgical and engineering branch, they are fully determined to devote all their might and main to the accomplishment of these tasks so that the metallurgical and engineering branch would further develop and obtain ever greater achievements.

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ARTICLE EXAMINES RESULTS OF 'PROGRAM 58-01'

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[Article by Nguyen An Luong, candidate doctor, director of the Institute of Scientific and Technical Researches into Labour Protection, head of the Board in Charge of the Programme 58-01]

[Text] The Vietnamese Trade Unions review in its issue No 2, 1985 published an article entitled, "The Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions and the key programme on Labour protection" in which it summarized the initial results achieved by this programme. Now, after 5 years of activity, the programme 58-01 was fulfilled and has achieved good results. In this article, we would like to point out some main results achieved by the programme.

In the past 5 years, the collective of scientific and technical cadres participating in the realization of the programme 58-01 have made tremendous efforts, overcome enormous difficulties, worked with a creative spirit and in close socialist co-operation so as to bring the programme to a successful end. All the 19 subjects recorded in the programme underwent planned studies and oral examinations before a specialized scientific Council which gave them rather high appreciation, many of them were even rated excellent. The whole programme went through a summing-up session of the State Scientific and Technical Council which unanimously came to the conclusion that the programme achieved good success.

Following are the main results achieved by the

programme 58-01 in the past five years of its activity:

— Through general survey and investigation, the programme could grasp in a systematic way the situation of labour, labour accidents and occupational diseases in a number of branches of production, collect information and data on climatic and natural conditions and the characteristics of the Vietnamese people for analysis and compilation. Upon that basis, the programme made reports on the methodology (analysis and prediction of labour accidents, evaluation of the socio-economic efficiency of scientific and technical labour protection schemes...) compiled documents, books (preliminary map for marking out different climatic areas and their lighting capacity in

Vietnam, heat sensitivity conditions, atlas on the anthropography of the Vietnamese people at their working age) elaborated documents for guidance on State-level standards (6 standards considered to be of the State level have been so far approved and applied).

Many hygienic and technical schemes (ventilation, lighting, dust-absorption, poisonous gas detection and elimination) and technical security devices have been carefully studied, designed, and fabricated on an experimental basis and applied in production. Proceeding from these experimentations, the programme could design original examples from which others would be copied and developed for mass production. We may cite for example schemes for natural ven-

tilation, for the use of different aspects of aerodynamics suited to the Vietnamese conditions, mobile equipment for making cool, screen to protect from heat radiations, poisonous gas absorbing and cool making apparatuses for furnace and oven, models of chair suited to the position, conditions and efficiency of the workers in the tailoring branch, vibrations deadening seats for tractor drivers.

— Upon the basis of the study on technical conditions and protection requirements, the programme engaged in the research on the material technology and equipment. Many subjects of the programme were charged with experimental fabrication of a number of labour protection means such as measuring equipment, safety-control devices, individual protection means and put them to use in production. The programme was intended to devise and fabricate an automatic electric switch to protect the man in charge of electric equipment coded CAT-84 which was put to use at a number of construction sites having mobile electric equipment. The programme was also assigned the study of a technological process to produce 15 kinds of indicators and succeeded in fabricating the gas tester PTK-2 which assorted with the indicators, would rapidly detect the presence of poisonous gas in the atmosphere. The programme was

quite successful in the elaboration of the recipe, technological rules and equipment, and thereby could fabricate thousands of standardized welding glass plates. Helmets for protecting skull and brain, produced to the tune of tens of thousands have come up to Vietnam's standard and have been put to use among miners, building workers and workmen of other branches of production. Silicic dust filtering masks BS-1 and BS-2 were successfully designed and produced up to standard and put to use in many production establishments. Flies scaring balm was produced and largely used by rubber workers. The traditional medicine named "Tan sinh hoan" (New life pill) was successfully studied and prepared to cure the coalminers from silicosis.

The systems of equipment used for evaluating the quality of a number of individual protection means such as goggles, helmets, labour protection clothing and poisonous gaz filtering masks were also the products of the programme 58-01. After being controlled, verified and legally approved, those systems of equipment will be used for evaluating the norms set about the quality of the above-said individual protection means before putting them to public use. All the results achieved by the programme were recorded

in a list of over 50 products which underwent all round evaluation, confirmation and revision by scientific councils and would be registered in the coming time to become practical technical standards, technological rules, regimes and policies. The results achieved will not only actively contribute to solving a number of urgent requirements in the matter of labour protection and to bringing about concrete socio-economic effects but also bear a long-standing significance by promoting the country's potentiality and laying the foundation for the development of the labour protection science and technique in Vietnam, thereby opening up the initial stage in the exchange of research work, and in the co-operation in labour protection science and technique with the fraternal countries in the coming time.

The results achieved are closely associated with the unrelenting efforts, the thorough and creative inquiries, the daring spirit of the board in charge of the programme.

For the first time in Vietnam, there were programmes for scientific and technical advances set in the 1981-1985 five year plan. Gathering not so many experiences and having still many difficulties caused by objective conditions, however the programme 58-01 was successfully unfolded and brought about effective results. The success of the

programme is due first and foremost to the enlightenment of the masses who made a lot of contributions to the programme and to the trade unions which played an important part in rallying a great number of first-rate scientists, scientific and technical cadres and workers, including those in the army, round the programme. In the course of carrying out the programme, many forms of lively, dynamic and effective co-operation have been effected which not only developed the role of talented experts but also encouraged young scientific cadres to go ahead in their researches, to learn from their senior mates and join hands with them in implementing and fulfilling the subjects entrusted to them.

In the course of implementation of the programme, joint efforts have been made by research institutions (universities, colleges, research institutes) on the one hand and production establishments in

the other in the fulfilment of the subjects. Thanks to that, the achievements resulted from the study of a subject could have right away the place for their experimentation and application in production centres which helped shorten the time for the transfer of the achievements to the recipient establishment and for putting those technical advances into production.

In the period ahead (1986-1990) the board in charge of the programme is planning to take measure to apply the findings of the programme 58-01 to practical production, and is making effort to put forward a new programme of scientific and technical advances on labour protection aimed at further studying the scientific basis and the new technical schemes for labour protection for solving the urgent problems laid down by production and life, and this as a contribution to the protection of the life and health of the workers and labouring people in Vietnam.

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